

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 3041.—VOL. CXI.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1897.

WITH SIXTEEN-PAGE SUPPLEMENT: SIXPENCE.  
RESIDENTIAL CASTLES OF GREAT BRITAIN! BY POST, 6d.





## OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY JAMES PAYN.

In my long experience of the literature of fiction I have never known a time so barren of it as the present. June and July are always slack months, but this year they have beaten the record. The general impression is that the Jubilee has done it; the money that should have gone into the pockets of the novelists—or, as some cynics will have it, the publishers—has been spent on stands and windows, all for “a fleeting show.” I am one of that despised class who not only read novels, but, when I can get them, new ones. Some of them are really very readable and quite proper. Persons of culture, of course, only read old novels, and so do I when I can’t get the new ones. I took up the other day “The Last Chronicle of Barset.” What an extraordinary contrast it presents to the fiction published in the present generation! With what a sense of simplicity and naturalness it strikes one! What a narrative of everyday life among everyday people! As to plot, Trollope never had a plot; he confessed to Wilkie Collins that he generally used a fragment of one of his—so small that it was never missed and, indeed, never seen. But in that way he was like most of the later novelists, very few of whom are story-tellers; where he differs from them is that he never indulges in self-vivisection. His personality is never intruded on his readers. There is no fine writing; indeed, it is often very slipshod; “but the people, ah, the people!” how delightful is his description of them! There is no need for introduction, because we have been long acquainted with them.

The Archdeacon, Johnnie Eames, the Dales, the Proudis, are they not all on our visiting list? One wonders whether any nowadays novelist would dare thus to bring a whole host of his former creations into a new book without a word of apology or retrospection! Many of our young folks who take up “The Last Chronicle” will not have read the others; Barsetshire will not be a “home county” to them; they will wonder who the people are that he is talking about. Nor is it strange that they should do so. Independently of the confusion of persons, they will find themselves in a new atmosphere, and a very fresh one; the breath of the clover, the scent of old-fashioned flowers, pervade it; there is nothing artificial and no forbidden fruit. This last will seem the more remarkable inasmuch as in no novels written by man or woman is there so much love-making as in Anthony Trollope’s. This was one cause, no doubt, of his popularity, and may also be the reason of his present neglect, for young people, according to later writers, certainly make love in quite a different fashion. Perhaps the most striking point of unlikeness in the book as compared with the stories of to-day is its extent. Side by side with the “snippets” which it is now the fashion to publish, and even with those six-shilling books which have taken the place of three-volume novels, its length seems prodigious. “The Last Chronicle” is a book at which you can cut and come again; delightful as it is, you do not part for the discomfite—which is fortunate, for there is none; there seems no particular reason why it should stop at all, and we wish it never did.

Great fear, I read, has fallen upon the dramatic critics on account of the result of the trial in a music-hall case the other day. The jury seems to have come to the conclusion that to impute “vulgarity” is libellous, and to be thus pulled up for saying a little thing like that naturally alarms these censors. But the point which the critics seem to me to neglect is whether their attacks upon performers apply to their performances or to themselves. If a man writes that another has written a vulgar novel, it may be a lie, but it may not be libellous; but if he affirms that he is a vulgar writer, I think that (after inquiring into the state of the critic’s finances) the novelist might safely submit his case to a jury. The difference becomes obvious if we substitute speaking for writing. If I say to a singer, “I do not approve your taste; that song of yours seems a very vulgar one,” I may be thought rude, but I am certainly not so insulting as if I said, “You sing that song very vulgarly.” There can be no question that “Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay” is not a high-class song; one may surely without offence even call it a vulgar one, since it is obviously addressed to vulgar or common people. To contend otherwise would be injurious to the Ten Commandments, which are written in “the vulgar tongue.” There is nothing depreciatory in the epithet when used in that sense; at all events, whether the song is vulgar or not is evidently a mere question of taste; and if you are justified in saying a thing, you are, in morals at least, justified in writing it. It is a pity that the parallel between speech and writing is not more constantly kept in mind. Many people seem to see nothing disgraceful in not answering letters which obviously require a reply. In business this silence may generally be accounted for, though not in a complimentary way to the non-correspondent; to answer would probably be to admit responsibility or even wrong-doing; but in ordinary affairs it arises from mere selfish neglect. Yet if the question conveyed in the letter had been put by word of mouth, the person to whom it was addressed would without doubt have answered it: he would perceive that it would be the

extremity of rudeness not to do so. Yet what is the difference, except that not to speak might bring about something unpleasant, while not to write is a discourtesy that he can indulge in with impunity?

At many seacoast places an undreamt-of danger to experienced oarsmen arises from the strong currents which carry a boat away before its inmates are aware of it too far to admit of their return to land. The idea may appear ridiculous, but to those who have experienced the thing the transformation of a marine amateur into a voyager is not so funny. Another surprise that Ocean has in reserve for her devotees (of whom I have never pretended to be one, or, at least, have been content to worship her from the shore, where we are, so to speak, on equal terms) is a sea-fog. Compared with this for suddenness and extent, a London fog is, like the people in it, nowhere. I remember one summer, when looking at the Channel Fleet at Scarborough, having my attention drawn away from it a moment or two by one of its hateful bands, and, hey presto! when I looked round again there were no ships; they had all disappeared like the *Royal George*; the sea, too, had vanished, and nothing was left in its place but a wall of mist. At a Welsh watering-place the other day this joke was played by the marine clerk of the weather, the opportunity of a regatta, perhaps, being too great a temptation to be resisted. The effect of it was that five-and-twenty boats full of visitors drifted out into the Channel. (No really wise person ever goes to sea except in a captive boat, just as one never mounts into the air unless in a captive balloon; but what can one expect of excursionists?) Eighteen of them, it appears, were rescued, though some of them not till midnight. (Imagine the language of a cheap tripper unrestrained by the eye of day!) The balance up to date are still at sea, and no doubt very much so. A nastier trick of fortune can hardly be conceived, because so contrary to expectation and even imagination. I knew a man lost on Scaffell in a mountain mist, whose serious position, he told me, was greatly aggravated by the reflection that only twenty-four hours before he was so comfortable in the smoking-room of his club in London. It was a transformation scene of the reverse kind; a horrible example of what a day may bring forth; but in the case of the regatta it happened in five minutes.

Another incident quite unexpected (indeed, as was said by Goliath when struck by the stone of David, “such a thing had never entered into his head before,”) happened to a doctor the other day at a cricket-match. He was most severely “batted” by a player. This is probably quite unprecedented, though it is common enough—indeed, far too common—to be bowled by one. It is fair to say that the two elevens were, with one or two exceptions, the inmates of a lunatic asylum. It is a question for the casuist how far the referee in a cricket-match under such circumstances would be justified in evasiveness if a player (with a bat in his hand) should inquire, “How is that, umpire?”

The present of a ship of the first class from Cape Colony has naturally aroused great enthusiasm. To some who saw our Fleet at Spithead it might seem like sending coals to Newcastle, but this is far from being the case; we could not only do with more ships, but with the crews to man them. They could not be more welcome than at present, though they have often been more wanted. We have never, considering our needs, been so ill supplied with them as in Charles the Second’s time, except, perhaps, in those of Elizabeth. Pepys triumphantly compares the state of the Navy in his time with that of Queen Bess: “In 1588,” he says, “she had but thirty-six sail, small and great, in the world; and ten rounds of powder was their allowance at that time against the Spaniard.” This seems very inadequate, especially the powder, but Pepys had little to boast about. The Admiralty was as short of ships as of men; ten first-rates, he tells us, were at one time absolutely necessary, but it was found impossible to build them because there was no money. Some of our ships had, I fear, entered the Dutch navy. The British sailor was at that period by no means unaccustomed to defeat. The splendid successes of Nelson and his contemporaries have obliterated the recollection of old reverses; the magnificent bravery of officers and men in the Navy at the beginning of the century has blinded us to the fact that things were not always so. There are continual complaints in the “Diary” not only of defeats, but of the cowardice that caused them. It speaks of our being “beaten to dirt at Guinny by de Ruyter”; our men “guilty of the most horrid cowardice that ever Englishmen were,” and bringing “reproach and shame on the whole nation.” Moreover, “there is no discipline—nothing but swearing and cursing”; and, what is rather humorous, the Commissioner who was sent down to investigate matters received a challenge from two of the captains for interference. One plan for stopping the progress of the Dutch seems at once both humiliating and expensive: “It is a sad sight to see so many good ships sunk in the River, by us who thought ourselves masters of the sea”; and this was done with a haste and recklessness almost inconceivable. “They have gone and sunk without consideration the *Francin*, one of the King’s ships, with stores to a considerable value; the new ship at Bristol, and much wanted there; and a foreign ship that had the faith of the

nation for her security.” How impossible must have been dreams of “Nelson and the Nile” in those days, or of the late spectacle at Spithead!

We are always having the customs of foreign countries brought to our notice for our improvement and edification. Nothing, we are told, can exceed the ingenuity of the theatrical system in Japan. The pass-out tickets are rendered non-transferable by the simplest means. When a spectator wishes to go out and afterwards return, he goes to the doorkeeper and holds up his right hand, when the official impresses on it, with a rubber stamp, the name of the establishment. We are not informed whether it can be removed by washing, but, if not, one can imagine cases where its permanence would be a disadvantage. The plays take place in the daytime, and it would be difficult to persuade one’s wife that one had been hard at work at the office all day with “Empire Theatre” (for example) on one’s palm.

Some people are in the habit of using the word “farceful” as a term of contempt. Farce, of course, is not a high form of humour, but to despise it on that account is folly; one might as well despise fancy because it is not imagination. If laughing is good for us, as has lately been discovered by the faculty (though it must be confessed that it also recommends yawning and crying), a popular farce must be a national benefit, for the truth is, the majority of us are more tickled by it than by comedy. “Charley’s Aunt,” for example, has evoked far more irrepressible merriment than “The School for Scandal”; and that the former is incomparably inferior to the latter in literary merit does not render it unmeritorious. One of the most amusing books in the world, “Vice-Versa,” is eminently farceful, and I only know one man (who has a medal in consequence) who sees no fun in it. “The Rejuvenation of Miss Semaphore” is stated by the author to have been “partly suggested by Nathaniel Hawthorne’s Dr. Heidigger,” but it owes far more to Mr. Bultitude. Miss S. is, indeed, to be no more compared with that “translated” merchant than “the Female Quixote” with the Don, but she has her merits. I would recommend her to everybody if the weather was not (just now, at all events) so intensely hot; but nobody can help laughing at her, and to laugh with the thermometer at eighty is to “pug.” The whole story, indeed, independently of that rejuvenated old maid, is full of fun. The boarding-house in Beaconsfield Gardens, with its terrible tenants, is capital. The author seems to have made a study of this class of his fellow-creatures. “In every boarding-house throughout the British Islands,” he tells us, “there is to be found a person who is an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales.” This reminds one of the lady who—

Had two feathers in her cap—  
Beside her son at college,  
The Prince of Wales’s cognizance,  
But quite without his knowledge.

In this case it was Mrs. Dumaresq. She tells us what is done, and not done, in diplomatic circles. Her “subdued acidity” is well contrasted with the “battle-breathing” accents of Mr. Lorimer, who wants to know, when a young lady of forty-three is rebuked for going alone into the city, what is likely to happen to her? The lady doctor who has an American interest in high life, and who will stop short in a thrilling narrative of amputation to listen to an anecdote about “the dear Empress Eugénie,” is also a most desirable acquaintance. The main interest of the little book consists, however, in the attempt of Miss Semaphore at fifty-three to rejuvenate herself by means of a magic water, of which she very selfishly (for she has promised half to her sister) partakes too freely, and becomes in consequence a baby of eight days old. The transformation scene (albeit she is very highly coloured) is not, of course, so gorgeous as what we see in pantomimes, but infinitely more attractive. The shame and horror of Miss Prudence at having her baby sister on her hands and not knowing what to do with her, in the censorious society of Beaconsfield Gardens, will appeal to every heart. Notwithstanding the extreme absurdity of the thing, one cannot but feel for her, just as we felt for Mr. Bultitude. Her frantic efforts to procure an antidote from the German scientist who dispenses the “Water of Youth” at £1000 a bottle, meet with no success—

“I explained to your sister,” she replies, “that a tablespoonful took about ten years off one’s age. Thus a woman of forty, taking two tablespoonfuls, would, in effect, be twenty. After that a teaspoonful every two years would keep her at twenty as long as the Water lasted. She seemed quite to understand my directions. As such a case as you describe has never entered into my experience, I fear, dear Madam, I can only recommend you to be patient under these distressing circumstances. I can give you no idea of how long the effects will last. Usually the greater the quantity required in the first instance, the sooner the dose must be repeated, as the required youth wears off with a rapidity in proportion to one’s actual age. Whether this, however, will be the case with your sister I cannot say. No one who has hitherto tried the Water has returned to infancy, so your sister’s is a very exceptional and awkward position, especially, as you tell me, you are living at a boarding-house.”

Miss Prudence’s experience with the baby-farmer who in this extremity takes little Augusta off her hands, and her enforced appearance before a magistrate in consequence, are narrated in the drollest manner. The story may not rejuvenate one, like Miss Semaphore, but the most elderly reader will feel young again while laughing over it.



## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

## RESIDENTIAL CASTLES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(See Supplement.)

It was a happy idea to bring the visit of our Colonial cousins to a close by taking them to see some of "the stately homes of England," and thereby to put them



DR. ANDRÉE'S BALLOON VOYAGE TO THE NORTH POLE: TESTING THE AIR-TIGHT QUALITIES OF THE BALLOON "EAGLE" BEFORE THE ASCENT.

into touch with the common ancestors of all English-speaking people beyond or within the seas. A very few of the old castles now survive in their original or in even their secondary state. The work of restoration has been going on in some cases for centuries, and in others has wholly effaced the intentions of the old architects. Nevertheless, traditions still cling to many of these splendid piles.

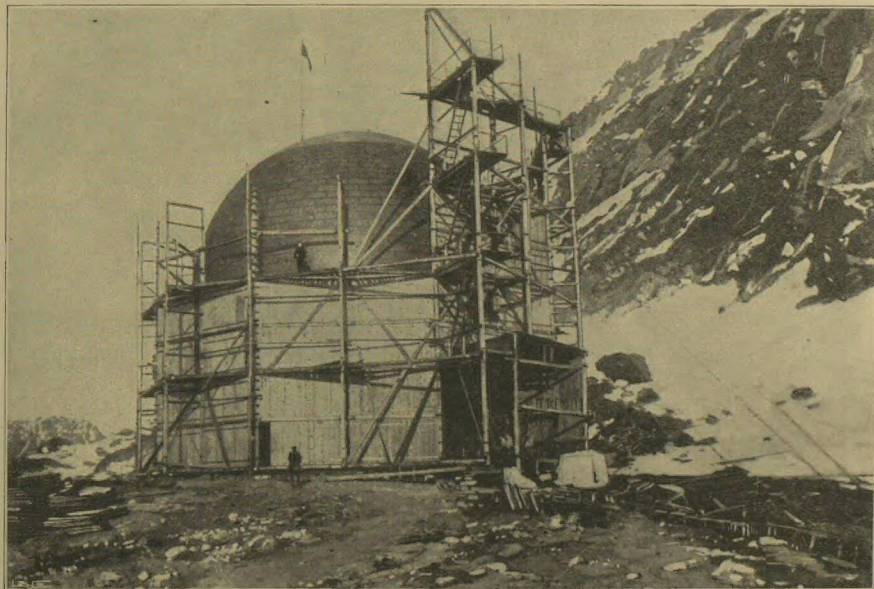
Longford Castle can boast of having been built originally out of prize-money taken from the Armada, and of being besieged by Cromwell. Alnwick Castle, the seat of the Percys, retains its barbican surmounted by stone figures, which belongs to the fourteenth century; but the modernisation of the building was commenced in the middle of the last century, and has been carried down with slight intermission to recent years. Belyvoir Castle, one of the great attractions of "the Dukeries," is still more modern, for the original castle was totally destroyed by fire in 1816. Lumley Castle, which picturesquely overhangs the banks of the Wear, dates from the earliest years of Edward I.; but beyond the minstrel-gallery in the great hall little remains of its former grandeur. Pendennis Castle, on the other hand, is still preserved as a fort, and its round tower, erected in the time of Henry VIII., is also memorable for having afforded shelter to more than one member of the Stuart family when seeking safety in flight. Greystoke Castle, near Penrith, scarcely equals the Border castle of the Howards at Naworth—nor is it so picturesquely situated as Corby; but it has not suffered such indignities as successive Prince Bishops of Durham have inflicted upon their residence at Bishop Auckland.

Crossing the Border, we are in a land of castles, which from the outset—or, at least, from the days of French influence—seemed to have been designed as residences as well as places of safety. The Queen's summer and autumn resort at Balmoral is too familiar to tourists to need description. It has no pretensions to antiquity, and was built with a view to comfort rather than to appearance. Close by is the more picturesque Abergeldie Castle, nominally the residence of the Prince of Wales, but from want of space it is seldom used by him. Far away in the north, Thurso Castle marks the stronghold of the Sinclairs, who claim to have settled Caithness-shire from Norway, and for generations refused to recognise the customs of their adopted land. Harold's Tower still remains, apparently uninjured by time and weather, although seven centuries have passed since Earl Harold was slain on its outworks. Coming south, Dunrobin Castle, although Sir Charles Barry was allowed a free hand in its restoration, still retains some traces of its ancient quaintness and elegance. Dunvegan Castle, the ancestral home of the Macleods, the lords of Skye, has also been rebuilt, doubtless much to the regret of its present possessor, for the expenditure incurred was altogether out of proportion to the value of the property. Sir Charles Ross has been more lucky in succeeding to such an excellent specimen of a turreted mansion of the sixteenth century as Balmagowan Castle. Here is to be seen the French influence at its best, for the points of resemblance in Scotch "castles" and Touraine châteaux form one of the most interesting proofs of the sympathy between the two kingdoms and the resistance of Scotland to the Tudor or even the Jacobean style. Inverary Castle, on the west coast, is more

stately than beautiful; but the modernisation has been carried out with discretion. Drummond Castle is perhaps the most beautifully situated of all Scotch residences; and Taymouth Castle, in addition to its fine site, retains much of the picturesque beauty of the original building. But for unspoilt mediæval grandeur and simplicity combined there is no inhabited château in Scotland or Wales which surpasses Cawdor Castle. Probably nothing remains of the castle celebrated in Shakspeare's tragedy;

but much of the actual building dates back to the fifteenth century, and its antiquity is endorsed by the famous hawthorn-tree which was said to have marked the site as indicated by the seer, and which still after four centuries and a half preserves its freshness and vigour, although wholly shut off from the outer world. Taymouth Castle, which is regarded as the head-centre of the Campbells of Breadalbane, owes much to its unique situation and its lofty quadrangular tower flanked by four circular turrets. It is, however, of quite modern construction.

The Welsh castles, like the Scottish and those of the Border country, still retain some of the features which were imposed upon the original buildings by the necessities of their situation. But Cardiff Castle is now surrounded by a busy population bent upon commerce and industry, and although Stradey Castle, looking across the broad bay of Carmarthen, and Gwydyr Castle, nestling beside the rugged range of Snowdon, recall the days when the knights of



DR. ANDRÉE'S BALLOON VOYAGE TO THE NORTH POLE: THE "EAGLE" READY FOR HER ASCENT.

Wales had to hold their own against foes on land and sea, they are now rather picturesque shooting-lodges on a magnified scale. Not the least charm of the residential castles of Great Britain is their infinite variety, due, doubtless, in some measure, to a desire on the part of the architects to preserve some feature of the original buildings which had to be adapted to modern use. But it would be more charitable to assume that for the last hundred years there have not been wanting in this country architects competent to deal with the varying requirements of each picturesque site.

## TO THE NORTH POLE BY BALLOON.

Not quite a year ago the world was ringing with the wonderful return of Dr. Nansen from his three years of wandering in the North Polar region, and now its attention is once more fixed upon the hardy enterprise of another explorer, Dr. S. A. Andrée, the Swedish aeronaut, who has at last embarked upon his daringly projected balloon voyage across the North Pole, and may even by this time have accomplished his perilous journey. It was, indeed, believed for a space last week that news of Andrée's expedition was already forthcoming, but the carrier pigeons whose capture led to the circulation of this report proved to belong to the Altona Carrier Pigeon Club, by whom they had been sent off from Heligoland. Although news of Dr. Andrée and his intrepid companions may be some time yet in reaching their fellow-men, according to the greater or lesser distance from civilisation at which they may alight on land again, there is, in the opinion of many experts, every reason to hope that the voyage will be successfully accomplished. There is, indeed, great peril in the undertaking, but so there must be in all Arctic exploration. The risks run by Andrée and his companions have the additional danger of novelty, but the experience and the foresight brought to bear upon the venture have, it is to be hoped, rendered the voyagers' balloon equipment nearly perfect for the work in hand. For many years past Dr. Andrée has been well known as a scientific aeronaut of particular experience in long voyages. He has made many ascents for experimental purposes, building up his knowledge of ballooning possibilities gradually but surely. Two years ago he first startled the world by the formulation at the Geographical Congress of his scheme for crossing the North Polar region in a balloon, and when he had supported his published scheme by arguments clearly thought out and tested by experiment, he soon obtained the financial help necessary to so great an undertaking. The late Mr. Alfred Nobel gave him £3500, and King Oscar of Sweden contributed £1700, and has since lent the valuable support of his constant interest in the venture.

The balloon, which cost £2000, is about seventy-five English feet in height from the opening of the balloon proper to the top, and, roughly, a hundred feet high from the top to the bottom of the basket. It is made of three thicknesses of silk held together with varnish and overlaid with two coats of varnish. Although this balloon may be regarded as being in almost every respect a novelty, the most striking characteristic is the guiding and steering apparatus. This apparatus, to describe it in brief, consists mainly of guiding ropes of different lengths, the shortest being about 1000 ft. and the longest about 1200 ft. in length. These ropes hang from the bearing-ring just above the car and drag along the earth or ice. The idea of having different lengths of rope is that in case one of them got foul of some object, the others should run free. These guiding-ropes drag after the balloon, and are shifted by the voyager as he wills, so that their weight and hold on the balloon shall affect its course in one direction or another. It was Dr. Andrée's intention to keep about 500 ft. above the earth—that is, of course, on

the average; for it is obvious that when the weather is bright and warm the balloon would ascend a little, while when it is dull and colder it would come nearer the earth. Still, the guiding-ropes are intended to prevent its ascending above a certain altitude.

The car is, however, the most interesting part of the whole aerial vessel. It is only about 5 ft. deep and a little over 6 ft. in diameter. It is covered with a lid of basket-work, and in the lid there is a trap-door to allow the explorers to pass through. One man sleeps at a time, while the others are at work and at watch. The latter stand



## DR. ANDRÉE'S BALLOON VOYAGE TO THE NORTH POLE.



TRANSPORT OF THE CASE CONTAINING THE BALLOON TO DANE'S ISLAND, SPITZBERGEN.

upon the lid, partly screened from the bitter wind by canvas. At about the height of their waist there is a large ring of about the same diameter as the car, and on this are firmly fixed the scientific instruments of the expedition. In fact, while they stand on the lid of the car, watching their progress through the air, they are at the same time standing in the middle of their observatory recording whatever there may be to note.

The crew of the "Eagle"—for so this historic balloon is named—numbers but three in all—Dr. Andrée himself, Dr. Strindberg, a young man of twenty-five who has

already won some success in science, and Herr Fraenckell, an engineer. Andrée himself is said by all who know him to be of the stuff of which great explorers are made—skilful, steadfast, and dauntlessly courageous—and the past history of Arctic exploration has shown again and again what men of this calibre can accomplish.

The expedition, it will be remembered, was to have started last summer, but adverse conditions led to its temporary abandonment at the last hour. This year, however, the final preparations were early afoot. At the beginning of June, Dr. Andrée and his two companions

journeyed to Dane's Island, on the north-west coast of Spitzbergen, and the filling of the balloon was completed by June 21. Even then, however, a fresh precaution was taken in the adding of several coats of varnish to the inflated balloon. Southerly and south-westerly winds caused some further delay, but on the morning of July 11 the meteorological conditions were considered as favourable as they were ever likely to be, and the ascent was made, and the "Eagle" and her trio of intrepid voyagers set forth, at the rate of some twenty-two miles an hour, on her journey into the unknown.



INSPECTING THE BALLOON, JULY 2, 1897.



DR. ANDRÉE'S BALLOON VOYAGE TO THE NORTH POLE.



DEPARTURE OF THE "EAGLE" FROM SPITZBERGEN.



## HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS.

Her Majesty the Queen, at Osborne, accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg, has enjoyed some repose after the London celebration of her long reign. But on Saturday, at the town of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, the Queen received a loyal address from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, congratulating her upon the recent occasion. The ceremony took place between six and seven o'clock in the evening, in front of the Town Hall and of the Jubilee Memorial Clock Tower erected in 1887. The Queen, with Princess Henry of Battenberg, who holds the office of Governor of the Isle of Wight, and with the two children of Princess Henry, came from Osborne in an open carriage drawn by six horses. The Mayor, Mr. F. Templeman Mew, in his robes and with his badge of office, supported by the officers and members of the Corporation, presented the address, to which her Majesty gave a written reply, and the Aldermen and Town Clerk were presented to her. The National Anthem was sung as the royal visitors drove away. There was a guard of honour formed by the Isle of Wight Volunteer Battalion (Princess Beatrice's) of the Hampshire Regiment and by other troops. On Tuesday evening, her Majesty visited West Cowes, and received a similar address from the Urban District Council. The town of Ryde, on Thursday, had the honour of a visit from the Queen, when the order of proceedings was much the same.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Prince, on Thursday, July 22, at St. James's Hall, distributed prizes to the students of the Royal Academy of Music, of which his Royal Highness is President. A report of the situation and progress of that institution was read by the Principal, Sir Alexander Mackenzie. Lord Herschell, a Vice-President, and Mr. Threlfall, chairman of the Committee of Management, bore part in the proceedings.

The Duke and Duchess of York and the Duke of Connaught on Saturday visited the camp of the National Rifle Association at Bisley, and the Duchess of York presented the prizes to the successful competitors in the shooting. Sir Henry Fletcher, on behalf of the Council of the Association, thanked her Royal Highness and the Princes for their presence at this meeting.

An additional wing, to be built at the cost of the Corporation of London, to enlarge the Guildhall School of Music, on the Victoria Thames Embankment, has been commenced by laying the foundation on July 21. Mr. Pearce Morrison, chairman of the School of Music Committee, performing the ceremony. It was stated that the Corporation has spent, in the past twenty years, about £100,000 upon this institution, which has now 3600 pupils.

The new Grosvenor Hospital for Women, in Vincent Square, Westminster, was opened by Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, on July 21.

Arrangements are being made for the approaching visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Ireland, which causes much gratification there. On Aug. 18 their Royal Highnesses will arrive in Dublin as guests of the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Cadogan, and Lady Cadogan. They stay ten days in the capital, and go on to Killarney, after which they visit the Duke of Abercorn and the Marquis of Londonderry in Ulster.

Goodwood Races have this week been the chief social attraction, enhanced by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales on Tuesday, and the Duke and Duchess of York, with Prince Christian, as guests of the Duke of Richmond.

The peace negotiations at Constantinople having obtained on July 21 the Sultan's acceptance of the terms proposed by the Foreign Powers, Thessaly is being relieved of Turkish troops, but the frontier is to be slightly altered, for military defence, in favour of Turkey, so as to comprise several Wallach or Bulgarian villages lately belonging to the Greek kingdom. The settlement of Crete seems to present greater difficulties, the insurgents refusing to lay down their arms until the Turkish garrisons depart. The Sultan has sent Djavad Pasha to command the Turkish soldiery yet remaining in Crete.

The German Emperor has gone to inspect the fleet and naval arsenals on the Baltic. His Majesty and the Empress will next week visit the Emperor and Empress of Russia at Peterhof, and will have a grand reception at St. Petersburg.

The United States Senate, on July 24, passed the new Tariff Bill, and it was immediately signed by President McKinley, at once becoming law. Congress will now be occupied with measures of currency and banking reform.

The protest of Japan against the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States of America seems to be seriously meant, for the Marquis Ito comes to Europe with determined communications upon this question, and Mr. Sherman, the American Secretary of State, is said to be preparing an equally resolute answer.

Excitement concerning the Klondike gold mines in the Yukon River territory of North-West America, within the Canadian Dominion bordering on Alaska, grows daily more intensely eager on the Pacific coasts of British

Columbia and California, where hundreds of gold-seekers are going and returning with marvellous tales of the riches of Klondike, but with strong accounts, which should be seriously considered, of the difficulty of getting there, and the lack of provisions in the latter part of the year.

The British Indian garrison in Chitral has to deal with the trouble of a fresh local outbreak of tribal hostility at the Malakand camp, which was attacked on the night of July 26; there was sharp fighting. Lieutenant Leonard Manley was killed; Major Herbert, R.E., Major Taylor, of the 45th Sikh Regiment, and Lieutenant F. Watling, R.E., were badly wounded; but the enemy were repulsed and dispersed by the Punjab Guides Cavalry.

Military operations against the Kachi tribes of the Afghan frontier, who lately attacked a British frontier survey party, are now being conducted by General Egerton, at Sherani, with a strong brigade, and we may soon hear of their being duly chastised.

On the Upper Nile the Egyptian army, under the command of British officers, at Dongola and higher up the river to Abu Hamid, is preparing for an advance towards the end of August to Omdurman, near Khartoum, the present headquarters of the Khalifa's Dervish army. It is thought likely that the enemy will retreat.

The South-Eastern Railway Company announces cheap day excursions on Sunday, Aug. 1, and Bank Holiday, Aug. 2, from Charing Cross, Waterloo, Cannon Street, London Bridge, and New Cross, to Tunbridge Wells, Hastings, Ashford, Canterbury, Ramsgate, Margate, Folkestone, Dover, and other stations. A cheap excursion will be run to Boulogne on Saturday, July 31, Charing Cross, depart 2.45 p.m., calling at Cannon Street and London Bridge; returning from Boulogne at 4.30 p.m. on Bank Holiday. Cheap tickets to Boulogne will also be issued on July 30, 31, and Aug. 1, at Charing Cross and Cannon Street, available until 12.30 a.m. service from Boulogne on Aug. 5. On Bank Holiday a cheap day excursion will



SIGNOR GUGLIELMO MARCONI.

be run to Boulogne, leaving Charing Cross at 10 a.m.; returning from Boulogne at 7.50 p.m. same day, or 12.30 a.m. following morning. Cheap tickets to Paris will also be issued, leaving Charing Cross and Cannon Street at 9 a.m. (10 a.m. from Charing Cross only), Saturday, July 31, Charing Cross and Cannon Street, depart 2.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., July 29 to Aug. 2. Tickets available for fourteen days. On Bank Holiday a cheap excursion will be run to Calais, leaving Charing Cross and Cannon Street at 9 a.m.; returning same day at 1.10 p.m. and 3.45 p.m., or 1.30 a.m. following morning. Cheap tickets to Calais, Brussels, and Ostend, will be issued on July 30, 31, and Aug. 1.

## SIGNOR MARCONI'S ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The recently discovered scientific marvel of the electric telegraph without a wire conductor has earned speedy renown for a young Italian student, Guglielmo Marconi, of Bologna, whose mother is an English lady. He is but twenty-two years of age, and is a pupil of Professor Righi, of the University of Bologna, in whose laboratory he became familiar with the properties of the electric undulations perceived by Herz, their facility of transference to great distances, and their capability of being refracted or reflected, by suitable apparatus, in a mode analogous to that in which rays of light may be treated. The family to which Guglielmo Marconi belongs is one of good position and some wealth in his native city; and he was from the first readily furnished with the means and opportunities for conducting a series of experiments, afterwards renewed and continued in England under the superintendence of our Director-General of Telegraphs, Mr. W. H. Preece, with results likely to be of much importance. The latter experiments took place on Salisbury Plain. They have since been followed by exhibitions in Italy, at Rome, and at Spezia, the chief naval port of that kingdom, which are regarded with much public attention. A formidable promise, or threat, of increasing the means of naval warfare is supplied by the notion that a gunpowder magazine on board ship might be fired by electric agency from a long distance. But we shall see what we shall see.

## PARLIAMENT.

The great debate on the South Africa Committee's Report has apparently ended the case against Mr. Rhodes. Mr. Chamberlain stated that the Government would not prosecute Mr. Rhodes, would not remove his name from the Privy Council, and would not withdraw the charter of Mr. Rhodes's Company. Rhodesia is henceforth to be administered on some plan which will increase the Imperial control without dispossessing the Chartered Company's officials. As for the debate, it was initiated by Mr. Philip Stanhope, who proposed that the House should express its regret at the "inconclusive" character of the Committee's Report, and especially at the failure to summon Mr. Hawksley to the bar of the House for his refusal to produce the famous telegrams. Mr. Birrell moved an amendment to the effect that Mr. Hawksley should be summoned forthwith. Both motions were rejected by very large majorities, not eighty votes being mustered in favour of either. Mr. Chamberlain, Sir William Harcourt, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman defended the action of the Committee, which was attacked by Mr. Courtney and Mr. Labouchere. Sir William Harcourt argued that the Committee did not need the telegrams, as they had the evidence of Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Harris, and Miss Flora Shaw that these in no way incriminated the Colonial Secretary. Mr. Courtney replied that such evidence was not enough, and that the non-production of the telegrams remained a mystery which created injurious suspicion. Mr. Chamberlain declared that the telegrams were of no consequence to him, as he never had the smallest cognisance of the Jameson Raid. Curiously enough, nobody who signed the Report explained the passage which distinctly charged Mr. Rhodes with having suppressed the telegrams because he knew that they would not sustain any charge against the credit of the Colonial Office. In the House of Lords the Workmen's Compensation Bill was amended chiefly by the omission of the sub-section which compels an employer to make good any difference

between the amount of compensation available under a private insurance scheme and the amount demanded by the law. As this sub-section was hotly opposed by sixty Unionists in the Commons, and declared indispensable by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, there is some curiosity as to the effect on the Commons of the Ministerial change of front in the Lords.

## MUSIC.

The opera season is at last dead. The performance of "Lohengrin," in German, on Wednesday night, brought it to a close, and leaves us able to judge fully of the past. On the whole we have to congratulate ourselves upon a highly successful two months of operatic music. The young syndicate began at a certain disadvantage; it was untried, without experience, and upheld chiefly by ambition. Then there was the misfortune at the beginning of Jean de Reszke's illness, which for so long postponed the novelties upon which the success of the season largely depended. Yet, in spite of it all, things have been pulled through even brilliantly, and in some

respects the syndicate has created a record. First, M. Jean de Reszke has more than held his own as an established favourite of the London public in opera. His Tristan we knew from last year; it was a superb piece of work; yet this year he even showed an improvement upon that big achievement. His Siegfried was his novelty, and by his astonishing excellence in the part he more than retained the high opinion of those who have always reckoned him as perhaps the greatest and most intelligent of living operatic artists. His Lohengrin again, with which we are all familiar, gains by his familiarity with the part; it becomes more beautiful with time and, so far as opera goes, is only equalled by his exquisite Romeo.

Among new tenors, the only one who has made a great and serious impression is Herr Dippel, a young man of singularly beautiful voice, sweet in the high register and powerful in the lower register. M. Renaud, the well-known baritone of the Paris Opera, has also made a golden impression not only by his exquisite stage manner and fine appearance, but also by his great and significant singing. His Don Giovanni, even to an audience that had not forgotten Maurel, was a gloriously intelligent and courtly piece of work, in which he was supported by a new and most cheerfully artistic Leporello, M. Fugère. M. Noté, also a Paris baritone, has been singing, and in this respect has made a success; but his method of acting was such as scarcely recommended him to his audience.

Two new operas have been produced, which have been sufficiently discussed in these columns before; one of them, "Der Evangelist," is of considerable interest, and more may be heard of it even in this country; the other, "Inez Mendo," is the work of a beginner who may, let us hope, come to do something of value in time. Then, for a conclusion, we have had a rattling Wagner season, "Die Walküre," "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," "Tristan," "Siegfried," and "Die Meistersinger." We have finished with a little Mozart season of exquisite value, in which Madame Eames has achieved the highest artistic success. Indeed, this singer has made the most gigantic strides in her art and in public opinion. On the whole, it has been something not short of a great season, when all the merits have been weighed against any defects that there have been.



## PERSONAL.

To the all too lengthy list of losses which the ranks of medicine have sustained of late must now be added the name of Sir John Charles Bucknill,



Photo Elliott and Fry.  
THE LATE SIR JOHN BUCKNILL.

London, where he eventually became a Fellow, and a member of the College Council. Fifty-seven years ago he took his degree at the University of London, emerging first in surgery and third in medicine. Thenceforth he filled a number of important posts, becoming successively Censor, Councillor, and Lumsden Lecturer at the College of Physicians, Medical Superintendent of the Devon Lunatic Asylum, and Lord Chancellor's Medical Visitor of Lunatics. His special study of insanity took the outward and visible form of sundry important contributions to the literature of the subject, including two interesting treatises of a less professional character on "The Mad Folk of Shakspeare" and "The Medical Knowledge of Shakspeare." He was also the originator and for some years the editor of the *Journal of Mental Science*. Sir John shared the opinion of the late Sir Benjamin Richardson as to the importance of physical exercise, and was himself one of the chief promoters of the Volunteer Movement in the early fifties.

The Queen has given another proof of her sympathetic interest in Prince Charlie by purchasing his walking-stick at the Culloden House sale. It was here that the last hope of the Jacobites spent three days before the battle which extinguished his cause. He drove out the proprietor, Mr. Forbes, a Hanoverian, and took possession of a four-post bed, which was also sold the other day. His stick is adorned with significant carvings of two heads, representing Wisdom and Folly. It would be interesting to have her Majesty's reflections on this emblem, and on the career of the man who, though he strove to overthrow her dynasty, has evidently a strong hold upon her imagination. When the Queen is in Scotland she dwells within easy reach of the historic spot where "the standard on the braes of Mar" was raised for Jacobitism; and the association of the neighbourhood with the unfortunate Prince, who was certainly the most attractive of all the Stuarts, can never be absent from the mind of the Sovereign whose own career presents so strong a contrast to the chequered history typified by his walking-stick.

Edward Charles Baring, Lord Revelstoke, who died at Charles Street, Berkeley Square, on Saturday July 17, was the first Peer of the line. He was born in 1828, and he was the head of the great firm of Baring Brothers and Co., whose financial complications in 1890 were near to producing a panic in the City. The Bank of England, of which he was formerly a Director, stepped in, with others, to enable the firm to tide over its most dangerous crisis. The late Peer married a Devonshire lady, Miss Louisa Emily Charlotte Bullock, a granddaughter of the second Earl Grey, and he is succeeded by his son, the Hon. John Baring, born in 1863. The late Lord Revelstoke was brother to another winner of a peerage—Lord Cromer; while a third brother is Mr. Walter Baring, her Majesty's Minister-Resident in Uruguay. Of the three daughters of the deceased Peer, one is married to Lord Castlerosse, eldest son of the Earl of Kenmare, and another to the Right Hon. C. Robert Spencer, Earl Spencer's half-brother and heir-presumptive.

The well-known concert-singer, Madame Amy Sherwin, is just about to start upon a long and important tour to Australia. She is accompanied by Mr. Barton McGuckin as tenor, Mr. Deane as baritone, and others. At present her journey is fixed for Melbourne, Adelaide, Sydney, New Zealand, and Tasmania, and it is quite possible that the tour may last for more than a year. There are few more popular singers in Australia than Madame Sherwin, who herself is a daughter of the colony. When she returned to her native country a few years ago her reception was of the most enthusiastic nature. It is possible that while out upon her musical travels she may sing in opera, but upon this head her plans are not yet fixed. She is, however, so charming an artist that, whatever the nature of her musical schemes, she is assured of a genuine success.

The eccentric Lord Grimthorpe has issued a kind of encyclical letter denouncing the Government for their "treason" to Conservative principles. In the course of this document he remarks that he never believed in Mr. Gladstone, and that the "greatest man of the century" failed in the capacity of Prime Minister. Can

this be a graceful allusion to his own claims to the highest office in the State? Lord Grimthorpe's solid contribution to the public weal is the clock of the Houses of Parliament. He is better as a clockmaker than as a politician.

At Crabbet Park, the Sussex seat of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, a sale of Arab horses—the ninth that has been held in recent years—took place on Saturday. The health of the host and of Lady Anne Blunt was proposed at a preliminary lunch by Mr. Evelyn, of Wotton; and Mr. Tattersall, the auctioneer, in a neat speech referred to the endurance of the horses—and of their owners under the criticisms of friends. The news of the day was that Mr. Blunt had enlarged his stud by the purchase in Cairo, for a very large sum of money, of the horses lately belonging to Ali Pasha Sherif, and descended from the mares which the Viceroy Abbas I. bought from the Bedouins for nearly £100,000. The large party present at the sale included the Earl of Lytton, the Earl of Portsmouth, Lord Gort, Lord Calthorpe, Mr. Lecky, Sir George Bowen, Sir William Whiteway, the Countess of Lovelace, and a number of distinguished foreigners.

Professor Falb, of Vienna, fixes the extinction of the human race for Nov. 13, 1899. On that day the earth is to come into collision with a comet, and everybody will be poisoned by gas or burnt alive. The Professor is well known for some remarkable performances in the science of meteorology, but these have not inspired his countrymen with any great faith in his predictions. The only potentate who appears to be influenced by them is Abdul Hamid, who may think that if he and the "Concert" have only two more years to bustle in, he may as well enjoy himself in the brief interval.

The funeral of Miss Jean Ingelow last Saturday morning brought together a little band of admirers of her poems, some of whom had never seen her face. Among these were some American ladies, who, in remembrance of the "Songs of Seven," bore in their hands bunches of daisies, still wet with dew. Mr. Ruskin, whose admiration had been particularly prized by Miss Ingelow, sent a cross of roses "in sorrow and affectionate memory." The chief mourner was Mr. Benjamin Ingelow, the "beloved brother" of one of the poetess's dedications.

The Bisley Meeting has this year proved more interesting than ever, the shooting and the weather combining to



Photo C. Knight, Newport, L.W.  
PRIVATE W. T. WARD,  
WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT BISLEY.

make it memorable, as was only fitting in the year which brought together a record number of Colonial competitors. It was amid a scene of great excitement, closely watched by the Duke of York and the Duke of Connaught, that the Devonian, Private W. T. Ward, on the concluding day carried off the Queen's Prize. "The Conquering Hero," as he was promptly proclaimed by the attendant band, is a coachbuilder of Okhampton, and is just thirty years of age. He joined the 4th Devon Volunteer Battalion thirteen years ago, and was transferred to the 1st Devon last year. He learned to shoot under Major Pearce of Hatherleigh, a former Queen's Prizeman.



Photo C. Knight, Newport, L.W.  
THE DUKE OF YORK AND THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT WITNESSING THE  
WINNING SHOT FOR THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT BISLEY.

The literary world in general, and that part of it which has been identified with Edinburgh in particular, is distinctly the poorer by the death of Sir John Skelton. It is, indeed, the loss to literature that is primarily to be deplored, for although Sir John's knighthood, bestowed upon him so recently as Jubilee Day, was a recognition of his long service as a public official, his recent retirement from his duties had given rise to the hope that he would have all the more time to devote to literary work. Born in Edinburgh in 1831, Sir John was called to the Scots Bar in 1854, and although that year was not destined to mark the beginning of a great legal career, it introduced to the reading public, under the *nom-de-guerre* of "Shirley," a new writer of great vigour and charm. His early contributions to *Blackwood's Magazine* and to other periodical publications have since found a more permanent place in volume form as "Essays of Shirley" and "Table-Talk of Shirley." As a historian he will live by reason of his valuable contributions to the inexhaustible controversy which centres round the name of Mary Stuart.

THE LATE SIR JOHN SKELTON.

Sir John's house, The Hermitage, on the Braid Hills just beyond Edinburgh, was a recognised gathering place for literary men, and among other services of its owner to literature must be accounted his discovery of the youthful Robert Louis Stevenson's great gifts. Having abandoned the law by reason of ill-health, Sir John, in 1868, accepted office as Secretary of the Poor-Law Board of Scotland, and three years ago became Vice-President and Chairman of the Scots Local Government Board, a post from which he but recently retired.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier came over from Paris on Sunday to meet Monsignor Merry del Val, the Papal delegate, who is returning from Canada to Rome to report on the Manitoba Schools question. Everybody is anxious that the difficulty should be amicably settled, especially the Prime Minister and the delegate.

The theatre which Shelley's son built at Chelsea has been demolished. A love of the sea descended from father to son, and Sir Percy Shelley, undeterred by the poet's fate, was a devoted yachtsman. His next most ruling passion was for amateur acting and for scene-painting; and these he indulged both at Boscombe and in Chelsea, where, adjoining Shelley House, he put up the theatre now levelled to the ground. Difficulty beset it from the first. The necessary license was hard to get; then the neighbours obtained an injunction against the performances on account of the noise made by carriages at night. The building was not negotiable for anything but a playhouse, so it has been cleared away to make room for a block of flats.

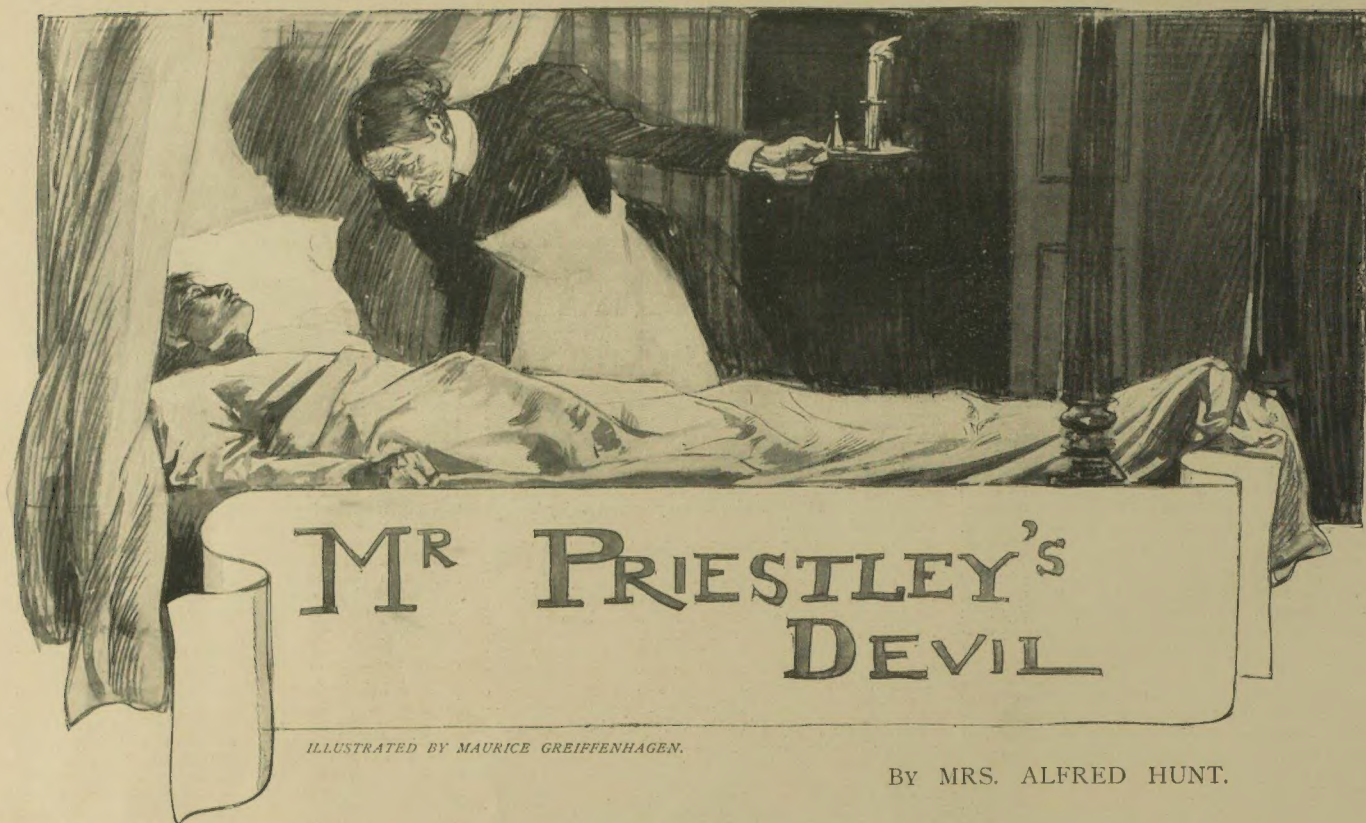
Lord Dysart has discovered that the greatest social tyranny is the compulsory evening dress at the Opera. This has provoked some greatly daring persons to ask whether Lord Dysart dresses for dinner. If he does, why should he object to going to the Opera in this costume? If he does not, how can he reconcile such neglect with the obligations of the peerage? This is the dilemma from which he can scarcely escape without running some risk of upsetting the House of Lords.

The Hardwicke Society, at the instigation of Mr. Augustine Birrell, has decided that the "pretensions" of the daily Press are ridiculous, and ought to be abated. It is thought that after so momentous a declaration the matter cannot be allowed to rest. Mr. Birrell is expected to introduce a Bill in the House of Commons to give effect to the judicial decision of the Hardwicke Society, and the proprietors of daily newspapers are said to be apprehensive that this may stimulate the nation to demand the abolition of morning and evening journals, and the limitation of the franchise to persons who can prove to the satisfaction of a magistrate that they subscribe to at least one weekly paper.

Father O'Halloran, a Roman Catholic priest at Ealing, is defying an inhibition pronounced by Cardinal Vaughan. It seems that the Cardinal wishes to transfer the mission which is in Father O'Halloran's charge to certain monks, but the priest refuses to budge. The technicalities of the dispute are rather difficult to follow; but Father O'Halloran apparently claims that he is within his rights in declining to submit to the Cardinal's jurisdiction.

The sorrows of excursionists would seem to the casual observer to be often greater than their joys. A climax of misery was reached by the hapless trippers who spent Sunday night on Eastbourne Pier. They had come from Brighton by a steamer which went on to Hastings, and which was expected to call on the return journey. Like other belles, the *Plymouth Belle* proved faithless; and a night out was the result.





ILLUSTRATED BY MAURICE GREIFFENHAGEN.

BY MRS. ALFRED HUNT.

THEY were half-cousins, and had been accustomed to see each other once or twice every year since childhood, for Mary Maskelyne lived with her grandmother and aunt at St. Bridget's, and Edward Maskelyne generally spent his holidays and vacations there. As time went on, they, with the full consent of their own hearts, became engaged to each other, after which these holidays were happier than ever; but when they had been engaged for two years and a half something happened.

It was not that they quarrelled, it was not that he or she had fallen in love with someone else and had to confess the fact, but Edward Maskelyne had recognised that so much work of all kinds lay before him that he would have no time to be in love with his cousin or with anyone else for many a long year to come. She was in the garden reading when he went to tell her this. She saw him coming; never in her life had she associated the sight of him with anything but increased happiness, so she put down her book and smiled in anticipation of the joy he was bringing with him.

"I have come to speak rather seriously to you, dear," he said. He did not sit down by her, and his voice was not the voice that she was accustomed to.

Nevertheless he was hers, and she loved and trusted him, so she only said, "Oh, Edward, how an interview which began in that manner used to terrify us when we were children!"

"It really is something serious," he said; "I have been trying to say it for three days."

"Ever since you came, then! Sit down here and say it now," she said, moving a little away to make still more room for him.

He did not take the seat she offered him, but stood by her, looking for once rather awkward. What he had to say made him nervous, but he was perfectly calm while he told her that he was very much afraid that, in justice to her, their engagement ought to come to an end, as he did not believe he could possibly be in a position to marry "for many a long year to come." The phrase had presented itself to his mind when thinking it all over by himself, and he could find no other to use now that he was in her presence.

"But I will wait for as many of these years as you like, dear," she said.

"The thought that I was compelling you to do so would be a misery to me! You see, Mary, I am by no means sure that I shall ever be able to make my way."

"You would like to be quite free, you mean?" she said quietly.

"Like it! I should not like it at all! How could I? But I really do believe that it would be better for both of us."

"You shall be quite free. We will be engaged no longer. Your future must be thought of!"

"And yours, dear?"

"Oh, never mind mine. I have work to do. My future need not be thought of."

"Mary!"

She could not stand this, and rose in haste to go in; but she forced herself to sit down again, and said rather inconsequently, "We shall, of course, not see much of each other after this."

"It will be better if we do not, but we can write occasionally."

The word "occasionally" cut her to the heart. She said, almost bitterly, "Oh, no! We must not write."

"Not write?"

"Yes, not write! You see," she said, with a sickly smile intended to comfort him, "we should have to make such a complete alteration in our style! No, I shall not write to you, Edward, but that won't mean that we are not friends. We shall always be friends, of course, and take an interest in each other; so tell me a little about what you are now going to do and to work for, that I may know what I ought to take an interest in."

"Oh, nothing new. I shall just go on devilling for Mr. Priestley—that's what I'm doing now, but you know that already. He is not very generous with his briefs. But I daresay I shall have more from him in time."

"And then?" asked Mary, very calmly to all appearance, but in her heart there was a sudden uprising of hope that he would say, "Oh, then, dearest Mary, I shall come straight to you."

But what he said was: "Oh, then, of course, I must do my best to get into Parliament, and other things will no doubt present themselves that I shall have to try for. But don't talk about me, Mary; you don't know how bitterly I feel—"

"Oh, if you please, Edward, say nothing of that kind! All is settled—it's of no use to talk of things that are likely to weaken our resolution. I am going in now—we are cousins, so I may still call you dear Edward. Good-bye, dear Edward. I shall read the newspapers and see your successes, and no one will rejoice in them more than I shall."

"I had thought—" he began, but she was gone.

When he left for London an hour later he looked up when he passed Mary's window with a vague hope of seeing her face once more. Instead of Mary's sweet young face he saw that of her old nurse Allonby—a grim, grey-complexioned woman, who looked down on him with such an amount of concentrated detestation and contempt that he could scarcely think of anything else all the rest of the day.

"What is this that you tell me?" said the old, old grandmother of ninety to the old aunt of sixty-eight.

"Edward has broken off his engagement to Mary, and is going to think of nothing now but making his fortune! It can't be true! It can't possibly be true!"

"I'm afraid it is," said the old aunt drearily.

"Then all I can say is that there is one thing of which our family may boast, and that is of having supplied Mr. Priestley with a perfectly genuine devil."

Was that Mrs. Philip Molesworth's carriage at Lewis and Allenby's shop-door? It was, and she herself was

sitting huddled up in a corner of it, looking, if possible, more stern and downcast than during the interview which she had compelled him to accord her three years ago after his engagement to her favourite niece Mary had been broken off. She had done her best then to make him offer to renew it, and when he had explained how entirely destructive of every hope of advancement an early marriage would be to him, she had not hesitated to inform him that, though it might have been arrant folly to enter into such an engagement, it was sheer knavery to break it off. The words stung him afresh now as he thought of them; but he smiled faintly and bowed to her, and in spite of what might prove to be a cold reception, sprang forward, not with joy at the sight of his uncle's half-brother's wife, but because, in spite of prudence, in spite of everything, his heart never failed to stir within him whenever he saw anyone who was, perhaps, able to give him news of Mary Maskelyne.

Mrs. Philip Molesworth saw that it was his intention to speak to her, started back, as if in absolute abhorrence of him, put her hand up as if to defend herself from his approach, and before he had recovered his self-possession, gave her coachman the signal to drive on, and was gone. Edward Maskelyne did not find it easy to recover the shock of this.

It was three years since he had done the thing which she was so bitterly resenting now, and even after the storm and stress of their last interview she had assured him that she should always remember that she was his uncle's half-brother's wife, and that, though she did not wish to see him, she would, as a devout Catholic, strive not to think unkindly of him. Why had her indignation gathered to itself such an extraordinary accession of strength? "How terribly unforgiving middle-aged female relations can be! Dear Mary forgave me at once!" he thought. He was disappointed now, as well as hurt, for he had not heard Mary's name for more than a year. He had never been in Ireland since they had parted, and though his old aunt wrote him a letter now and then, she always studiously avoided naming her niece. His answers to these letters had been generally somewhat short: he had little time or inclination for letter-writing, but whenever he thought of Mary it was of the sweetest and dearest woman he had ever known, and he was sometimes even pleased to regard himself as an object of pity for having been obliged to give her up. He had, however, had very little time to think of her at all, for ever since he had last seen her he had been swallowed up in work. It had not been unprofitable work. Thanks perhaps to Mr. Priestley, he had made his way in his profession—he had got into Parliament, and only the night before had made a speech which had (it was said) electrified the House. He had made the most brilliant speech of the Session. Five minutes before he had been a happy man, and now all joy had vanished because an ill-tempered old woman had looked on him with abhorrence! And yet, far away in a corner, into which he had huddled it as a thing which he was much too busy to attend to—he had a conscience, which told him now what it was always



trying to tell him, that he had done what everyone must view with abhorrence.

It was true, and he knew it; but Mary had forgiven him, and he thought that everyone else had. Busy men have no time to go about collecting the opinions of outlying members of their family as to their conduct, and now this black-looking woman, who, after all, was only his uncle's half-brother's wife, had—

"Maskelyne, my dear fellow, what on earth is the matter?" exclaimed a pleasant old brother M.P. "You ought to be almost off your head with delight, and there you are standing by the kerb-stone as if you were thinking that one plunge into the dark and sullen river flowing at your feet would end your misery!"

"It's all because my uncle's half-brother's ugly old wife has just cut me dead," said Maskelyne, smiling bitterly.

"But why in the name of all that's sensible are you not at this moment with somebody's sweet young sister—some girl who is willing to be your wife, I mean? You shouldn't look like that! You should be thinking of the girl who loves you and who at this very moment is, no doubt, sitting with her cheeks all aflame and eyes all aglow, reading what every paper in the country is saying of you."

"Perhaps I am thinking of her!"

"Thinking of her! What's the use of thinking of her? Go to her and enjoy your success with her—there's no such way of enjoying it as that. By Jove! what would I not give to be able to make such a speech as you did? What would any of us not give? Come along. If you are going to the Club, I'll have the distinction of walking with you."

"I am going to my chambers."

"Not to brood over your half-uncle's deceased wife's sister—that's what she was, wasn't it?—passing you by without speaking, I hope. Why did she do that, I wonder? No young woman would have done it. Farewell!"

"Why did she do it?" Maskelyne began to wonder too, for she was much more bitter against him now than at first, and she had promised, as a devout Catholic—he and all his family were Catholics—to try to think kindly of him. "She knows that I am comparatively rich now, I suppose, and feels that it's my duty to go back to Mary and ask her to be my wife, and—after all—perhaps that—is true."

He went to his chambers. People were waiting for him—work was waiting for him too. He got rid of the people, but had more difficulty with the work. It had not occurred to him before that he was now able to marry. He sat thinking for hours, and still the burden of his thought was, "What shall it profit me if I gain the whole world and lose the one thing that would make life happy?" A half-formed resolution had already found place in his mind, when a letter from Ireland was put into his hand. It had been addressed by a servant, and when he opened it, he wished that she had penned the letter too. The writing was most extraordinary—it looked more like a sketch of a quick-set hedge in midwinter than anything else. At first he could see nothing but spikes and leafless branches darting out here and there and everywhere in meaningless confusion; gradually, however, he began to distinguish words, and found that it was from his ninety-three years old grandmother, who had not put pen to paper for years, and who even when he was last in Ireland had only been able to leave her bed for an hour or two daily. After repeated attempts, he was able to decipher these words—

*Edward, my dear boy, Edward, they do not want you to be told about Mary. They think that I know nothing about what goes on; but I do. Mary is ill. She has been ill a long time. You ought to come. Come! Come! Come!*

*She has fretted a great deal about you. It is serious now—very serious. Come.*

He at once sent a telegram to his grandmother—

*Expect me at half-past ten on Thursday night.*

The moon was shining with almost the brightness of day when he stood at the door of his grandmother's house. The last person whom he had seen when he left it was Mary's old nurse, Allonby, a hard, vindictive woman whom he had never liked, but who passionately loved Mary, and for her sake had schooled herself into being a kind nurse

used to occupy before, when you came here"; and having thus got rid of all that she thought it necessary to say to him in one breath, she turned to go.

"I shall see my aunt, I hope; it is barely half-past ten." He was determined not to seem to observe the woman's tone of animosity.

"Miss Maskelyne is not here. She took Miss Mary to Dublin a month ago for better advice."

"Then Miss Mary is in Dublin, too, I am afraid. They have neither of them come back, you mean," he exclaimed, and his spirits fell to zero, for during some hours at least he would, perhaps, be left to the tender mercies of this forbidding woman, tempered only by such kindness as could be shown by a nonagenarian.

"They have neither of them come back," she said.

"But Miss Mary is better? You said that she was better."

"Yes, I said she was better, and she is."

"And she will soon come back here?"

As if weary of being forced to reply to the questions of the man she hated, Allonby suddenly turned her back on him and began to go, but he would not let her have the triumph of departing without giving him an answer.

"Allonby, I asked a question and must have an answer. Will Miss Mary soon be back?"

"Yes, she will soon be back," she said, without so much as turning round while she spoke; and then she left him.

He went into the dining-room, which, under feminine management, was more of a sitting-room than a dining-room. He had always liked its old-world aspect, and when he saw it again a blissful sense of being once more at home and at rest came over him; here indeed was rest, and here soon would be love and happiness. He took up a candle to look at Sir Joshua's portraits of his great-grandfather and grandmother, and Linnell's of his aunt when young, and the inlaid cabinets and precious china bowls which had never seen the inside of any London shop, but had been brought from China or Japan by sailor-uncles of their fathers. All at St. Bridget's was dignified and tranquillising, and he had left it for London and its clamour and strife. He drank some wine and went out by a window into the garden. By this time the past had him wholly in its power. He was Mary's, and he was happy. He lit his pipe and strolled about. The air was full of fragrance, the heavy-headed roses dropped scented dew on his face if he drew them down to smell them; mignonette and heliotrope lavished their perfumes unasked; the quietness was infinitely soothing. Presently he even walked past the garden seat by which he had stood when, as he told himself, he had been such a brute: the rest of his life should be spent in trying to atone for it. The garden was simply delicious—the house looked a dungeon, to which he had no wish to retire until overpowered by actual fatigue. The only light in it that was visible came from the dining-room,

and upstairs in Mrs. Maskelyne's room was the dull gleam of a night-light, which shone as feebly as the light of life shone in her.

There was a pleasure in thus stealing an hour or two from a night which was not likely to be blessed by sleep. Dublin was only thirty miles off, and it was his intention to return there next day as soon as he had seen the poor old lady upstairs, and to stay near Mary for at least a week. Work might take care of itself—he had sacrificed more than enough to work and worldly advancement.

After he had been in bed some hours a dream came to him. To him, however, it seemed a terrible reality. He thought that the door of his room slowly opened, and Allonby came in. She paused for a while on the threshold, and then she thrust the door wide open and stood as if waiting for someone to follow her. Ere long he heard



"You would like to be quite free, you mean?" she said quietly.

to Mrs. Maskelyne, and for her sake, too, had doubtless pursued him with that look of hatred which even to this day he could not forget. Strange to say, Allonby's face was the first that he saw on his return. It looked white and rigid when she opened the door.

"You, Allonby?" he said, "I did not expect to see you!"

"All the rest are abed, or you would not," she said, without looking in his face or taking any notice of the hand which, for Mary's sake, he held out to her.

"How is Miss Mary?" he inquired anxiously.

"Miss Mary is well—very well," she answered sternly, as if she thought that he had no right to ask the question.

"And my grandmother?"

"My mistress is well, Sir. Supper is laid for you in the dining-room, and you are to sleep in the room you



footsteps, and two men appeared carrying a large and heavy black coffin on their shoulders.

"Set it down there at the bed foot, if you please," said Allonby sternly; and having been obeyed, she came straight to the bedside and looked at him.

"You can put him in at once," she said. "He is asleep, and he will not wake up. There is no fear of his doing that."

But neither of the men moved.

"Don't you hear me?" said Allonby impatiently. "Now is the time to do it! I tell you again that he will not be able to wake up."

Hereupon Maskelyne, who felt perfectly able to hear, see, and understand all that was going on, tried to spring to his feet, but found that he could not so much as raise his head from the pillow.

The men were coming noiselessly towards him. Allonby was calmly watching their movements. Once more he strained every nerve to rise up and resist what was coming; once more he found that he could not even move a finger.

Then the men came, one to his head and one to his feet, and lifted him into the coffin, and he felt that his body was cold and stiff as that of a corpse while they did it, and yet his mind was alert.

And now Allonby drew near to take a last look at him as he lay there in his coffin, and never did any man receive such a bitterly cruel last look as this of hers. It seemed to cut him through and through.

"That's all!" she said as she turned away. "Screw down the lid and get done."

For the last time Maskelyne struggled to move or speak, and succeeded in saying "Mercy!"

"What mercy did you show her?" said Allonby. "Get done, men."

Maskelyne heard them begin to fumble with screws.

"Mercy!" he said again; but at that moment he was shut off from all light and hope.

"He shall have a grand funeral," he heard Allonby say, as if to console the men for what they were compelled to do. "Everything shall be done just as the family itself would do it for him. I have seen to all that myself. It is beginning now—there's the 'Miserere!'"

He almost thought that he did hear the "Miserere." He was now alone, and he certainly heard it. Suddenly a loud shriek rang throughout the house, whereupon his distress became so great that he awoke.

It was broad daylight, the sun was shining into the room. He mechanically looked at his watch; it was nearly seven o'clock, but—and he shuddered as he became aware of it—he still heard the funeral psalm.

The singing seemed to come from outside. He was able to get out of bed, but barely awake yet, and still much under the influence of that dream. Thank God, however, he was at last beginning to recover the use of his limbs! He drew aside the curtain and, though half-blinded by the light, saw a little group of people just turning round a corner of the drive to a point from which they were visible from the house. They looked like people in a procession—nay, what he saw even seemed to fit on to his hideous and grotesque dream. Had it been a dream? Was he dreaming still? for this really and truly looked very like a funeral procession. Two boy acolytes headed it; then came young men bearing crosses, with a boy on each side of them, each carrying a candle. Then came a boy with incense and another with holy water, and after them the priest in his black biretta and black and white vestments. Maskelyne's breath came quick. That fiend Allonby had said that all should be done properly and it was being done properly, for behind the priest walked a group of the Maskelyne tenantry. All came slowly up to the house, and behind these was the coffin, covered with a heavy

black pall. And now the wail of the "De Profundis" rose and fell, and still Maskelyne, who in the two or three minutes that had elapsed had not had time to shake off the stupor of sleep and the horror of this dream which had accompanied it, wondered what could be the signification of this. Was his dream, as dreams sometimes are, to some extent true? Was his grandmother dead, or was that dream still going on?

He roused himself! He was not dreaming, and his grandmother, if dead, would have been borne out of the house, not brought into it. And then a thought came into his mind that made his heart stand still.

It was Mary whom they were bringing home! Mary was dead—that was why Allonby had said she was well! Knowledge of the whole truth came to him in a flash—Mary had been dead for some days. Mrs. Philip Molesworth knew—that was why she would not, or could not, speak to him. His grandmother did not know—they had kept the truth from her—but she knew enough to make her try to do good to Mary by bringing him back to her.

He had come back and he loved her, and. . . He fainted. No one came near him. He was nothing to

## ART NOTES.

A French art-critic of repute, M. Gabriel Mourey, has placed on record his opinions of the present year's exhibitions at Burlington House and the New Gallery. They are, on the whole, favourable to our fellow-countrymen, whose individuality he recognises as of greater value than the purer *technique* of French artists. At first sight he is shocked by the feeble treatment and unskilful realisation of really original and delicate ideas; but on second thoughts M. Mourey acknowledges that, after all, this devotion to style gives to the exhibitions of the Salon and the Champ de Mars an impersonal uniformity, which wearies the spectator and is fatal to the best interests of art itself. M. Mourey is also struck by the comparatively little space occupied by merely anecdotic pictures in our exhibitions; while our landscape-painters strive to interpret Nature instead of merely attempting to imitate her. They are less anxious to impress upon others their own personal impressions than to generalise in a harmonious expression the feelings which the aspects of Nature arouse in all.

In touching upon the more important pictures of the year, M. Mourey accords the highest praise to Sir E. Burne-Jones's "Pilgrim of Love," which he regards as the most poetic work of the year, as Mr. Philip Burne-Jones's is the most dramatic. To Mr. Alfred East and

Mr. Edward Stott he gives the palm as landscapists at the New Gallery, and to Mr. La Thangue and Mr. Clausen at Burlington House. In Mr. Byam Shaw's "Consoler" and Mr. Waterhouse's "Hylas" he finds special qualities both of painting and sentiment, which are not surpassed elsewhere, and in the first-named work he recognises an accent of sincerity and profound conviction which raises it far outside the usual limits of religious sentimentalism. Among the sculptors he unhesitatingly places Mr. Onslow Ford in the front rank, and declares that each of his busts shows a mastery of his art, no less than an intensity of expression, recalling the sculptors of the Italian Renaissance. The bust of Millais, he asserts, is a work of the highest order, which in the museums of the future will be looked upon with respect and admiration.

Art, it must be admitted, has received but scant recognition among the Jubilee honours. It would be fatuous to suppose that Mr. Wyke Bayliss's knighthood was not conferred upon the post rather than on the occupant. It is none the less pleasing to him to feel that he has vindicated the claim of the President of the Society of British Artists to be placed on a level with his colleagues at the Royal Academy and the two Water-Colour Societies. Mr. W. B.

Richmond's titular distinction was, it may be added, for a moment called in question, and the special mark of royal favour conferred upon him was said to have been a mistake. But this rumour was authoritatively contradicted, and the distinction of the broad red ribbon of the Bath was appropriately assigned to the decorator of the great metropolitan Cathedral where the Queen's Jubilee Service was celebrated. The neglect of those who have done so much for nationalising the art-treasures of the country is more marked, and suggests that those on whose motion honours are conferred are absolutely indifferent to the claims of those who have spent thousands to give rational enjoyment to the public. There is nothing either vulgar or reprehensible in a national benefactor looking for public recognition. Every official who is not too proud or independent to make his merits known expects, and generally receives, some reward; but millionaires who use their wealth to give pleasure to others are snubbed by the group of self-admirers who imagine that "distinctions" should be reserved only for those familiar with the Treasury backstairs.

The so-called historical painting "Laying the Foundation-Stone of the Westminster Cathedral," by Mr. R. W. Withers-Lee (Messrs. Henry Graves), belongs to the same category as the more mundane or secular pictures issued from time to time by Messrs. Dickenson. The present work naturally includes portraits of the leading members of the Roman Catholic body in this country, and the ceremony at which they were assembled was one well worthy of being recorded on canvas and perpetuated by engraving.



*He knew that the rest of his life would be as broken and shattered as those white flowers.*

any of them at that moment. He lay where he fell; sometimes half conscious—sometimes unconscious—he never knew how long.

About three o'clock in the afternoon he went downstairs. He would go as he had come, unseen and unspoken to. How could he speak to them? How could they speak to him? The trestles on which her coffin had rested were still standing in the middle of the hall. The floor was strewn with fallen white rose-leaves and broken flowers from her funeral wreaths—and as he looked on them he knew that the rest of his life would be as broken and shattered as those white flowers.

THE END.

Controversy is raging over Ten Eyck, the young American who won the Diamond Sculls at Henley. It is said that he is a mechanic, a professional sculler, and that he ought not to have been allowed to compete with amateurs. One indignant writer calls him a "Yankee artisan." On the other hand, it is denied that he has ever rowed for money, and certainly his admission to the competition seems to show that the Regatta Committee were satisfied about his claims. Perhaps this distinct American victory at Henley will soothe many patriots in the United States and smooth the way for diplomacy through the labyrinth of the Behring Sea Question.



Residential

Castles of  
Great  
Britain.



Second  
Series.



*"Peace hath Higher Tests of Manhood than Battle ever knew."*—WHITTIER.

# HER MAJESTY'S PRIZE—THE FAITHFULLEST!

Not to the Cleverest! nor the Most Bookish! nor the Most Precise, Diligent, and Prudent! But to the

# NOBLEST WORK OF CREATION!

In other words, "His Life was Gentle, and the Elements so mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up and say to all the World,

# THIS WAS A MAN!"

—SHAKSPERE.

**NOBILITY.** "It was very characteristic of the late Prince Consort—a man himself of the purest mind, who powerfully impressed and influenced others by sheer force of his own benevolent nature—when drawing up the conditions of the annual prize to be given by HER MAJESTY at Wellington College, to determine that it should be awarded *not to the cleverest boy, nor the most bookish boy, nor to the most precise, diligent, and prudent boy, but to the NOBLEST boy, to the boy who should show the most promise of becoming a LARGE-HEARTED, HIGH-MOTIVED MAN.*"—SMILES.

# A POWER THAT CANNOT DIE!

REVERENCE IS THE CHIEF JOY OF THIS LIFE.

# INFINITUDE.

All Objects are as Windows, through which the Philosophic Eye looks into Infinitude Itself.

'REVERENCE for what is  
PURE and BRIGHT  
IN your YOUTH; for what  
TRUE and TRIED  
IN the AGE of OTHERS;  
for all that is GRACIOUS  
AMONG the LIVING,  
GREAT among the DEAD,  
AND MARVELLOUS IN  
the POWER  
THAT CANNOT DIE.'  
RUSKIN.  
IF I take the wings of the  
morning and  
DWELL in the uttermost  
parts  
OF the UNIVERSE, 'THY  
POWER IS THERE.'  
KNOWEST thou ANY  
CORNER of the WORLD  
WHERE at least FORCE  
is not?

THE WITHERED LEAF  
CANNOT DIE;

DETACHED!

SEPARATED! I say  
there is  
NO SUCH SEPARATION:  
Nothing hitherto  
WAS ever stranded; cast  
aside;  
BUT ALL, were it only a  
withered leaf,  
WORKS together with  
all; is BORNE FORWARD ON  
THE BOTTOMLESS,  
SHORELESS FLOOD of ACTION,  
AND LIVES THROUGH  
PERPETUAL META-  
MORPHOSES.



PLATO MEDITATING ON IMMORTALITY BEFORE SOCRATES, THE BUTTERFLY, SKULL, AND POPPY, ABOUT 400 B.C.

*"There is no Death! What seems so is transition; this life of mortal breath  
Is but a suburb of the life elysian, whose portal we call Death."*—LONGFELLOW.

# THE BREAKING OF LAWS REBELLING AGAINST GREAT TRUTHS.

Instincts, Inclinations, Ignorance, and Follies. Discipline and Self-Denial, that Precious Boon, the Highest and Best in this Life.

O BLESSED HEALTH! HE WHO HAS THEE HAS LITTLE MORE TO WISH FOR! THOU ART ABOVE GOLD AND TREASURE!

"'Tis thou who enlargest the soul and open'st all its powers to receive instruction and to relish virtue. He who has thee has little more to wish for, and he that is so wretched as to want thee, wants everything with thee."—STERNE.

The JEOPARDY OF LIFE is Immensely Increased without such a Simple Precaution as

# ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It is not too much to say that its merits have been published, tested, and approved literally from pole to pole, and that its cosmopolitan popularity to-day presents one of the most signal illustrations of commercial enterprise to be found in our trading records.

Examine each Bottle, and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

Prepared Only at ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS (LTD.), LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

THE Withered Leaf IS  
NOT DEAD and LOST.  
THERE are Forces in it  
and  
AROUND it, though  
working in inverse order.  
ELSE how could it ROT?  
DESPISE NOT the RAG  
from which  
MAN MAKES PAPER, or  
the  
LITTER from which  
THE EARTH makes  
CORN.  
RIGHTLY viewed,  
NO MEANEST OBJECT is  
INSIGNIFICANT;  
ALL Objects are as  
WINDOWS, through  
which the  
PHILOSOPHIC EYE  
looks into  
INFINITUDE ITSELF.  
CARLYLE.

## MORAL!

THE above DISTINCTLY  
PROVES that matter is  
INDESTRUCTIBLE.  
INTELLECT—UNDER-  
STANDING, GENIUS,  
ABILITY, SENSE—is  
without doubt  
SUPERIOR to MATTER;  
then it is  
NOT LOGIC to Preserve  
the INFERIOR and  
DESTROY the SUPERIOR  
THE following beautiful  
lines from LONGFELLOW'S  
'RESIGNATION' are  
TRUE:



# Residential Castles of Great Britain.

Second Series.



LONGFORD CASTLE, WILTSHIRE, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF RADNOR.



*Photo Frith and Co., Liverpool.*

GWYRCH CASTLE, ABERGELE, NORTH WALES, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF DUNDONALD.





*Photo G. W. Wilson, Aberdeen.*

THURSO CASTLE, CAITHNESS, THE SEAT OF SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, BART.



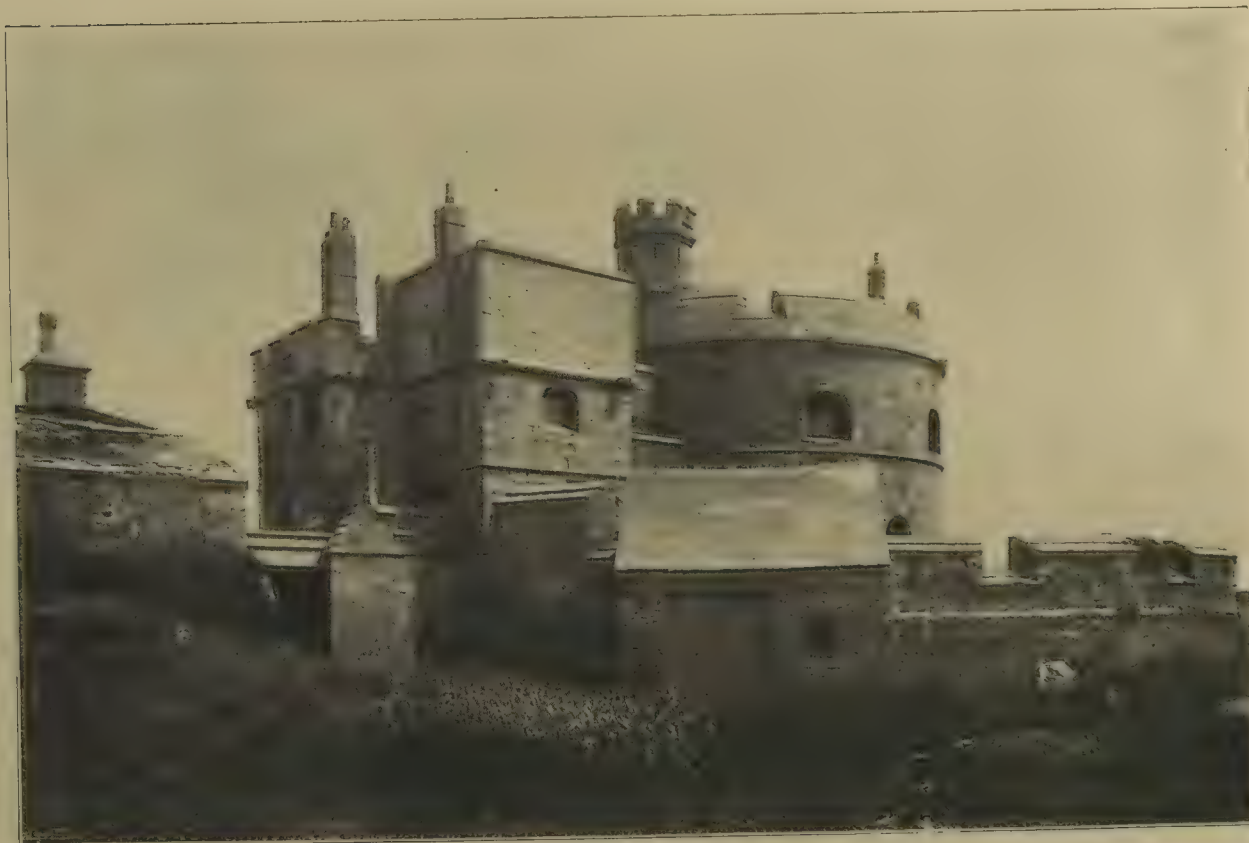
*Photo Frith and Co., Bristol.*

BELVOIR CASTLE, LEICESTERSHIRE, THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF RUTLAND.





ALNWICK CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.



PENDENNIS CASTLE, FALMOUTH, MILITARY GARRISON.





*Photo G. W. Wilson, Aberdeen.*

DUNVEGAN CASTLE, ISLE OF SKYE, THE SEAT OF MR. NORMAN MAGNUS MACLEOD, C.M.G.



*Photo Fryer and Co., Regent.*

LUMLEY CASTLE, DURHAM, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF SCARBROUGH.





*Photo Frith and Co., Belgium.*

BISHOP AUCKLAND CASTLE, THE PALACE OF THE BISHOPS OF DURHAM.



*Photo Frith and Co., England.*

CARDIFF CASTLE, GLAMORGAN, THE SEAT OF THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.

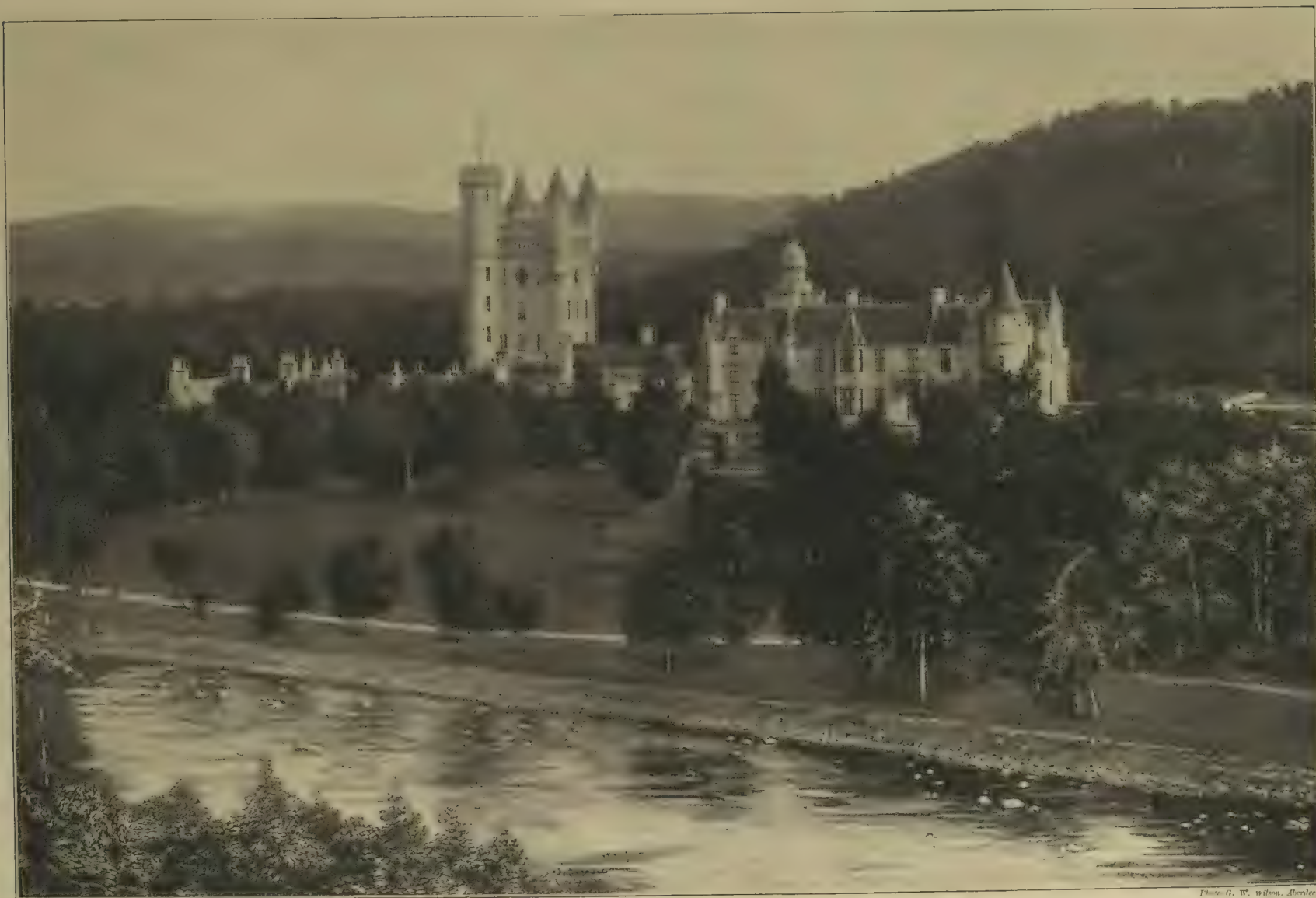




*Photo G. W. Wilson, Aberdeen.*

ABERGELDIE CASTLE, ABERDEENSHIRE, THE SEAT OF MR. HUGH MACKAY GORDON.





*Photo G. W. Wilson, Aberdeen*

BALMORAL CASTLE, ABERDEENSHIRE, THE QUEEN'S HIGHLAND RESIDENCE.





GREYSTOKE CASTLE, CUMBERLAND, THE SEAT OF MR. HENRY CHARLES HOWARD.



*Photo G. W. Wilson, Aberdeen.*

BRECHIN CASTLE, FORFARSHIRE, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE.





*Photo Friih and Co., Belgate.*

STRADEY CASTLE, CARMARTHEN, THE SEAT OF MR. CHARLES W. MANSEL LEWIS.



*Photo G. W. Busch, Aberdeen.*

BALNAGOWAN CASTLE, ROSS-SHIRE, THE SEAT OF SIR CHARLES ROSS, BART.





*Photo G. W. Wilson, Aberdeen.*

INVERARY CASTLE, ARGYLLSHIRE, THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.



*Photo G. W. Wilson, Aberdeen.*

DRUMMOND CASTLE, PERTHSHIRE, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF ANCASTER.





*Photo G. W. Wilson, Aberdeen.*

DUNROBIN CASTLE, SUTHERLANDSHIRE, THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.



*Photo G. W. Wilson, Aberdeen.*

CAWDOR CASTLE, NAIRNSHIRE, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF CAWDOR.





*Photo G. H. Wilson, Aberdeen.*

TAYMOUTH CASTLE, PERTHSHIRE, THE SEAT OF THE MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.



GWYDYR CASTLE, CARNARVON, THE SEAT OF EARL CARRINGTON.



# 5500 TONS = 332,640,000

(Three hundred and thirty-two million six hundred and forty thousand)

## FAIRY CAKES

HAVE ALREADY BEEN MADE BY

# PEEK, FREAN & CO.

## Clarke's 'Cricklite' Lamps

CLARKE'S PYRAMID AND FAIRY LIGHT CO., Ltd.,



Silk

Shades.

SEVEN LAMPS

ON ONE STANDARD.

Respectfully invite the attention of Visitors to London to the beautiful

Exhibit  
IN THE  
Ducal Hall,  
Victorian  
Era  
Exhibition,  
EARL'S COURT  
(Warwick Road  
Entrance),  
OF THEIR NEW  
'Cricklite  
Fairy'  
LAMPS,

Now attracting so much attention as the  
LIGHT OF THE  
FUTURE  
For Decoratively  
Lighting  
Dining & Drawing  
Rooms  
and Boudoirs.



Candles, with PAPER  
SHADES, the OLD  
Style, very Dangerous



Candles, with PAPER  
SHADES, the OLD  
Style, very Dangerous.

Seven Lamps on One Standard, 18 inches high, in Richly Cut Glass or Silver Plated, with beautiful Silk Shades, and double-wick Fairy Lights to burn 6 or 10 hours. No trouble in trimming. They are absolutely safe, may be left burning without any attention the whole time, are very economical in use, and take up very little space on the table. Specially adapted for use in Country Houses and Abroad.

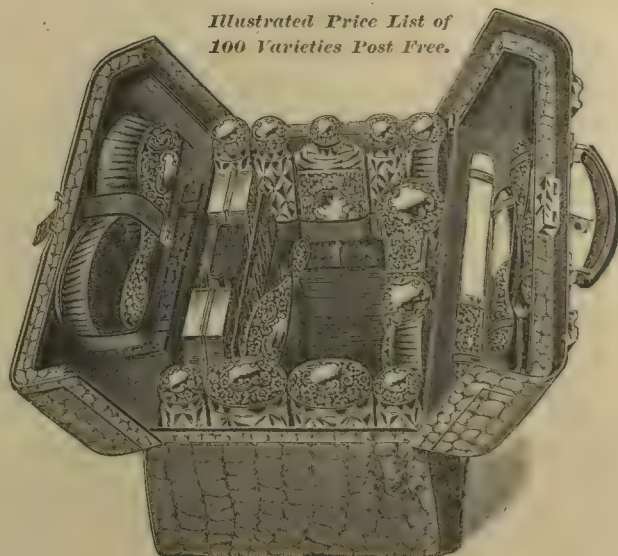
N.B.—Paraffin Lamps or Paraffin Lights should on no account be used in Clarke's Lamps. They are dangerous. Attendants are in the Ducal Hall to show the lamps and give all particulars.

**CLARKE'S 'CRICKLITE FAIRY' LAMP EXHIBIT,**  
Ducal Hall, Victorian Era Exhibition, Earl's Court (Warwick Road Entrance).  
All Letters should be addressed  
CLARKE'S PYRAMID AND FAIRY LIGHT CO., Ltd., Cricklewood, London, N.W.

## Mappin & Webb's

### FITTED DRESSING BAGS.

Illustrated Price List of  
100 Varieties Post Free.



MAPPIN and WEBB'S "Engadine" Dressing Bag, in real Crocodile, completely fitted with Chased Sterling Silver and richly Cut Glass Toilet Requisites. Price 100 Guineas.

Only London Addresses:

2, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., E.C., &  
(Facing the Mansion House).  
158 to 162, OXFORD ST., W.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW-ROOMS: THE ROYAL WORKS, NORFOLK ST., SHEFFIELD.



# THE FAULKNER DIAMOND AND ORIENT PEARLS (REG.)

THE FINEST STONES EVER PRODUCED. ALL SET IN REAL GOLD AND SILVER.



Gold, 21s.

Gold, 32s.

20/-

As Exhibited in South Kensington Museum side by side with the Real Pearls.

FAULKNER'S "ORIENT" PEARL NECKLETS.

Gold, 21s.

Gold, 21s.

Diamond Stud, Gold Mounted, 8s. each.

THE FASHIONABLE PEARL ROPES, from 21s.

Pendant, 28s. Fine Diamond Finish. Others from 8s.

Through, 10s. 6d.

Diamond Crescents, 30s., 16s., and 12s.

Jack

Aqua Brooch, 28s. In the shape of a Jack, under 21s.

Diamond Bee Brooch, 40s. Smaller, 30s.

Diamond Brooch, 12s.

Pearl and Diamond Pin, 7s.

Diamond Moon, 30s.

Pearl and Diamond Pin, 12s.

AWARDED FIVE GOLD MEDALS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

THESE STONES CANNOT BE OBTAINED ELSEWHERE AT ANY PRICE.

ARTHUR FAULKNER, KIMBERLEY HOUSE, 98, THE QUADRANT, REGENT ST., LONDON, W. ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.

## PEERLESS ERASMIC HERB SOAP.



RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR IMPROVING & PRESERVING THE COMPLEXION

TO BE OBTAINED FROM ALL THE LEADING CHEMISTS. 4d. PER TABLET. LONDON DEPOT: PLOUGH YARD, E.C.

POST FREE, 2/6 OR 5/-



MADE OF EVERY PERFUME.

SYNTHETIC SCENTS

THE PERFUME IS NON-EVANESCENT PLEASANT & LUBRIFIES THE NEW BOND STREET LONDON

BORONIA

### MERRYWEATHER ON WATER-SUPPLY TO MANSIONS AND ESTATES.

WATER FOUND by the Divining Rod. WELLS BORED. RAMS ERECTED.

PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION Erected, Operated by Electricity, Oil, Gas, Steam, Wind, Turbine, &c.

ESTABLISHED 203 YEARS. 66 Gold Medals and Highest Awards.



WINDMILL PUMP, Filling Elevated Tank

WATER-WHEEL PUMP Supplying Mansion or Hallway Cisterns as on L.C.D.R.

HAND-WHEEL PUMP For Water Supply.

GEARED MANUAL FORCE PUMP.

HORSE, DOCKERY, ON BULLOCK PUMP.

OIL-ENGINE PUMP 1d. per hour per H.P.

MERRYWEATHERS, 63, Long Acre, W.C., London; Manchester; & Greenwich.

Read "WATER-SUPPLY TO MANSIONS," post free. The "Times" call it "A Practical Pamphlet."

THE MOST ECONOMIC, CONVENIENT, & PORTABLE FORM OF SOUP.

## LAZENBY'S SOUP SQUARES

(MULLIGATAWNY, GRAVY, JULIENNE, ETC.)

FOR MAKING FRESH SOUP, OR IMPROVING HOME MADE STOCK EACH SQUARE WILL PRODUCE

1½ PINTS OF STRONG NUTRITIOUS SOUP

Prepared by E. LAZENBY & SON, LTD 18, Trinity St. LONDON, S.E.



## LADIES' PAGE.

## DRESS

The cry is "Still they come," the boating dresses. I have seen dozens of them this week, differing, perhaps, very little in detail, for the sailor bodice is always *de rigueur*, and serge and flannel share favour with linen drill and piqué. That is a good example illustrated, and could be carried out in either of these materials; a combination of black- and- white stripe, dark-red serge, and white flannel braided in black would be very effective. Beneath the collar is tied a sailor knot, which would look its best in black, and it has gold buttons fastening it down the front. Gold buttons seem to be very much in favour on serge costumes, these being mostly perfectly plain and polished. All sorts of fanciful buttons have been the rage this year, and the manufacturers have been very ingenious in investing these with varied charm. Perhaps the most attractive are those of oxidised silver with a plaited effect; then oxidised silver also looks well in filigree inlaid with coloured enamel, and the miniature buttons have charms set round with a ring of diamonds, while bright emerald green enamel buttons set in gold rims are attractive on blue serge frocks, and on evening dresses it is impossible to better the buttons of the Parisian Diamond Company. The philosopher who declared that life was made up of buttoning and unbuttoning did not really point a moral, but he might have adorned a tale of fashion to-day.

Little gold buttons appear again on that other dress illustrated, which is of blue serge with fine lines of black braid, revers and belt of emerald green, a touch of the same being observable at the silken frilled lining and the cuffs. A blue serge dress is an indispensable possession, and a most attractive way of making this is with a prettily coloured plaid silk lining, the sailor bodice with gold buttons to be worn with a white muslin tucked shirt front, plaid tie beneath the stock collar, and a few folds of the plaid round the waist. But besides supplying ourselves with serge dresses, of which we need some three, the high bodice for evening wear is absorbing a great deal of attention from those who are off to the seaside labelled French or English. If economy be an object, and the black skirt the only wear, then should white bodices trimmed with black, or black bodices trimmed with white or with jet, be selected to complete it. As I have previously observed, the incongruous bodice is an abomination to-day; there was a time, I confess, when it was *chic*, but this is long past, and a friendly relationship between the two must be established by her who would be well dressed in the evening. Being supplied with that black skirt to which I have alluded, let me implore the purchase of white chiffon bodices high to the neck, covered with a very fine

We invariably patronise black and jet at this season of the year, and one of the most successful models which I have seen recently was of black *crêpe* conventionally patterned in white, worn with a full gathered bodice with a white chiffon front, completed with a hat of black chip lined with white, trimmed with black ostrich feathers. It was, of course, a costume selected by a woman in half mourning, and it was certainly a most elegant embodiment of subdued grief.

There is much talk about black chip hats with black feathers, but after carefully wandering all over London in search of the like, I find they are rare birds; in fact, the good hat altogether is very little to be seen at the moment in any of the West-End establishments, and it is high time the milliners went to Paris in search of the kind if their inventive genius lacks energy. For besides the many examples of tulle toques, trimmed sailor hats, and bonnets with embroidered crowns, we certainly need to take on our travels some millinery of more solid attractions, and for this there is no style more suited than the shape of black chip trimmed either with feathers, or wings, or birds.

How cheaply the young girl may make herself look pretty nowadays I have been realising this week, having been in the company of a very smart young lady with a very limited income. She bought for herself at the sales three white linen skirts at 8s. 11d. each; furthermore was she supplied with white cambric shirts of simple detail, possessing at the neck a large turn-down white collar which at once gave them a certain style. Beneath this collar, in the morning, she tied a black French scarf, and, in the afternoon, a white one. Round her waist she wore a white kid belt, price 2s. 6d., and on her head a white sailor hat. She had bought the shape for a shilling, tilted it with a bandeau at the left side, trimmed the crown with a scarf of white silk gauze, also a remnant which she secured for two shillings; and at one side she had a couple of large white wings, while two smaller ones rested on the bandeau amidst a few folds of silk muslin. The girl looked positively charming, and the total cost of her costume was twenty-four shillings. And yet there are folks who declare we live in an extravagant age!

PAULINA PRY.

## NOTES.

Lady Aberdeen presided last week at a meeting held at the Woman's Institute, Grosvenor Crescent, to consider the formation of a "National Council of Women." The idea of this "Council" is an association of all societies of women working for any national public object. The "National Council" takes no share in the work of any of its constituent societies, but simply affords a means by which they each represent their objects to all the rest. Mrs. Creighton, the wife of the Bishop of London, attended Lady Aberdeen's meeting on behalf of a society called "The National Union of Women Workers," of which she is the president, and which she claimed is doing almost exactly the same work that the "National Council" would perform. She moved that the committee of the National Union of Women Workers should be approached to ascertain if they could make any changes in their constitution that would enable the proposed new "Council" to be formed in conjunction with that already existing society; and this, being adopted by Lady Aberdeen, was accepted by the meeting.

Lady Aberdeen is the President of the "International Council," which, as might be supposed, is a meeting of delegates from the National Councils of different lands, and this body proposes to meet in London in 1899. Hence it is desired to form the "British National Council" to welcome the women of all countries. The idea takes its rise in America, and the great and deeply interesting Women's Congress held in connection with the Chicago Exhibition, at which Mormon women and negroes, and women of all religious bodies met on perfectly equal terms, was organised by the American National Council of Women. The freedom from sectarianism and social exclusiveness which exists in democratic America makes such broad-minded hospitality possible; I mean hospitality to ideas. The English Union of Women Workers is now "run" on somewhat "cliquish" and narrow lines, and I much fear that a true recognition of equality for small and unfashionable with large and "well-patronised" societies, and for rich and titled women with poor and unfashionable ones, will never be possible here.

In such respects women are very much behind men; though, indeed, the influence of a title, of Church membership instead of Dissent, of a strict accordance with social forms and absence of originality of views and conduct, is great even in men's organisations. But the case is far worse with women, amongst whom there is a pettiness and exclusiveness that is, on business grounds, kept absent from men's undertakings. A man's society welcomes all respectable and decent workers; a woman's organisation stops to ask who was the father or who is the husband of a proposed helper, what church she belongs to, and, above all, if anybody with a title or a thousand a year who is already on the committee personally dislikes the new worker. Of course, this is largely due to our want of early training in solidarity and in the impersonal character that properly belongs to a combination for some external object. A boy's education in this social spirit begins in his school, and especially in regard to the sports. Now few middle-aged women ever went to large public schools to give them the same sort of training. The man's education in this direction continues when he joins a cricket club and sets aside an "Honourable" who cannot play for a tradesman who can; or a political association, and finds that he must work with anybody who has any sort of influence to "get in" the candidate of the "right colour." Here again women are only beginning to combine their efforts with each other for

a public end, and to set on one side during the work, and for the work's sake, petty personalities. Allowance must be made for failures in large-minded views and in genuine organisation among women till our training is wider. Such an association as the "National Council" must have a good educational effect, if it is successful. The idea on which it is based is necessarily broad, tolerant, and unexclusive.

By a sad coincidence, this Diamond Jubilee year is proving very fatal to the illustrious women who have helped their Queen to make the Victorian era wonderful



A SEASIDE COSTUME.

in the history of women. For the third month in succession I have had to take down the little reference-book that I find so useful—"Women of the Day"—to enter the date of the death of a well-known writer of the generation that is now passing from the scene: Mrs. Linnaeus Banks first, then Mrs. Oliphant, and now Miss Jean Ingelow. One cannot but recall the difference in the way in which all three lived, in privacy and quiet, and gained their fame by the pure and legitimate means of steady excellence in work, with the antics of the present day—the being interviewed, the signing half-understood documents, the joining committees, and the dubbing one's self a "Distinguished Woman" able to confer immortal fame on any man whom one asks to dinner, that are the arts by which the author of one successful novel or semi-popular song, the enterprising schoolmistress or budding lady doctor who wants to get known, or the lady of title who would rise out of the ruck of her equals into popular notoriety, make themselves conspicuous. Jean Ingelow and Mrs. Oliphant shared a really unreasonable dislike to "personal journalism," and went very little into general society; both were plain in the extreme in dress and general style; but both have left names that will live in honour in the literature of their period. Miss Ingelow was remarkably popular in America, and an urgent appeal was made from the States that she should be our Poet Laureate on the death of Tennyson.

F. F.-M.

## SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

## AT HOME.

Twelve months (including Christmas Number),	£1 9s. 3d.
Six months, 14s.	Christmas Half-Year, 15s. 3d.
Three months, 7s.	Christmas Quarter, 8s. 3d.

## ABROAD

## THICK EDITION.

Twelve months (including Christmas Number),	£1 16s. 4d.
Six months, 17s. 4d.	Christmas Half-Year, 19s. 6d.
Three months, 8s. 8d.	Christmas Quarter, 10s. 4d.

## THIN EDITION.

Twelve months (including Christmas Number),	£1 12s. 0d.
Six months, 15s. 2d.	Christmas Half-Year, 16s. 10d.
Three months, 7s. 7d.	Christmas Quarter, 8s. 3d.

Newspapers for foreign parts may be posted at any time, irrespective of the departure of the mails.

Subscribers are specially advised to order the thick-paper edition, the appearance of the engravings on the thin-paper copies being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

Subscriptions must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 128, Strand, in English money; by cheque, crossed "The Union Bank of London"; or by Post-Office Orders, payable at the East Strand Post Office. INGRAM BROTHERS, of 128, Strand, London



A BOATING DRESS.

black lace coat, showing a few folds of white in the front; the sleeves to be of white chiffon, a little basque of black lace to be below the waist, the belt to be of fine jet. Another attractive bodice we could wear with that black skirt might be made with a swathed belt and an *esprit* net top and sleeves, the net in white spotted with black being particularly effective for such purpose. Yet a third bodice which I should recommend might boast a little bolero of black or coloured velvet, with a full gathered bodice of black net laid over white net and sleeves to match this. Very attractive boleros are those which are supplied with short tails at the back, the slope from under the arms being becoming to the figure, and the waist of these is encircled with a narrow belt of jet.



## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

At the recent meeting of the Anglo-Continental Society, presided over by the Bishop of Salisbury, the mission of Count di Campello in Italy was pronounced absolutely free from any schismatical taint. Count di Campello has been warmly supported by some Presbyterians.

Discussion still proceeds about the Clergy Sustentation Fund, and I have no doubt that a point has been made by those who say that its failure is due to the fact that the laity must be allowed some voice in the appointing of their clergy if they are to be called upon to contribute to their maintenance. The Vicar of St. James's, Upper Edmonton, has argued for this in a trenchant letter, and he says: "The present system of patronage is the key to the whole matter, for this lies at the root of all the mischief of clerical poverty and insufficient means, and of this I am convinced, that until things are put on a right footing as regards the appointing of the clergy, it is hopeless to expect any great improvement in their wages."

Canon Benham says that he knew the original of Mr. Leeksniff. "He was a really very nice man and a capital whist-player, but his sleek manner was hit off exactly." It would be benevolent in Canon Benham to tell the public the name. At present the field is held by the late egregious Mr. S. C. Hall, who certainly had many claims to the distinction. Canon Benham also says that the parson who is affectionately referred to in Dickens's paper "Our English Watering-Place" was Canon Taver.

Through the munificence of Lord Llangattock, Mr. Walter Savage Landor, and others, the restoration of the ancient Abbey Church of Llanthony, Monmouthshire, is almost completed. The building will very shortly be reopened by the Bishop of Llandaff. The connection of the great Walter Savage Landor with Llanthony will be well remembered.

Archbishop Benson's memorial in Canterbury Cathedral is to be a canopied tomb beneath the north-west tower, nearest to the site of the place of burial.

The President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, the Rev. W. L. Watkinson, is a



OPENING THE VICTORIA BRIDGE, PORT SUNLIGHT.

man of marked ability. His principal rival for the chair, Mr. Price Hughes, writes of him as follows: "Mr. Watkinson is one of the most original and striking figures in modern Methodism. Carlyle said that genius was a capacity for hard work. Mr. Watkinson has certainly exhibited that work among physical weakness and suffering. He has been a most laborious and successful student of books theological, philosophical, and scientific." There is every probability that Mr. Price Hughes will be elected President next year.—V.

## THE NEW VICTORIA BRIDGE, PORT SUNLIGHT.

The Victoria Bridge, Port Sunlight, which was opened by the Hon. G. H. Reid, Premier of New South Wales, on July 21, has been erected across a tidal arm of the Bromborough Pool, at the distance of about 1500 yards from its mouth in the Mersey, its object being to connect one portion of Port Sunlight village with the high road running from Birkenhead to Chester. The bridge is in one arch of masonry of 100 ft. clear span with a rise of 12½ ft., being a segment of a circle with a radius of 107 ft. It has a total length of 187 ft. along its parapets, though it has a much greater length over the abutments. The masonry is of Anglesey limestone, while the cores of the abutments are of solid cement concrete. The voussoirs of the arch are moulded on the lower edge and worked carefully to the radius. Above the arch there is a handsome moulded stringcourse marking the level of the roadway, and this is surmounted by stone parapet walls having a height of 4 ft. above the footpaths. On the inside of the parapet, at the centre, the bridge has its name and date inscribed, "Victoria Bridge, 1897."

These parapets widen out at each end to 40 ft. so as to meet the Bolton Road. The design is somewhat severe and simple in character, but dignity is obtained by allowing the structural lines to emphasise themselves. The bridge has been erected in less than twelve months by Messrs. Lever Brothers' own staff, from the designs and under the superintendence of the architect, Mr. William Owen, F.R.I.B.A., of Warrington. Its weight, including the earth embankment, is 26,000 tons, of which over 9000 tons are solid masonry and concrete.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2778 received from Corporal G. A. Gilbert (Penang) and C. M. Penang; of No. 2774 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2775 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2776 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2777 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2778 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2779 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2780 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2781 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2782 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2783 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2784 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2785 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2786 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2787 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2788 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2789 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2790 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2791 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2792 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2793 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2794 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2795 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2796 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2797 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2798 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2799 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2800 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2801 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2802 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2803 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2804 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2805 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2806 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2807 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2808 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2809 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2810 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2811 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2812 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2813 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2814 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2815 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2816 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2817 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2818 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2819 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2820 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2821 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2822 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2823 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2824 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2825 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2826 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2827 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2828 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2829 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2830 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2831 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2832 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2833 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2834 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2835 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2836 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2837 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2838 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2839 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2840 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2841 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2842 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2843 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2844 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2845 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2846 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2847 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2848 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2849 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2850 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2851 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2852 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2853 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2854 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2855 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2856 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2857 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2858 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2859 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2860 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2861 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2862 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2863 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2864 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2865 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2866 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2867 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2868 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2869 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2870 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2871 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2872 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2873 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2874 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2875 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2876 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2877 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2878 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2879 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2880 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2881 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2882 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2883 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2884 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2885 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2886 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2887 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2888 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2889 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2890 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2891 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2892 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2893 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2894 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2895 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2896 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2897 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2898 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2899 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2900 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2901 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2902 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2903 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2904 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2905 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2906 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2907 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2908 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2909 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2910 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2911 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2912 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2913 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2914 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2915 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2916 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2917 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2918 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2919 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2920 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2921 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2922 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2923 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2924 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2925 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2926 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2927 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2928 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2929 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2930 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2931 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2932 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2933 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2934 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2935 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2936 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2937 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2938 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2939 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2940 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2941 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2942 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2943 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2944 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2945 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2946 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2947 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2948 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2949 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2950 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2951 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2952 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2953 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2954 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2955 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2956 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2957 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2958 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2959 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2960 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2961 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2962 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2963 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2964 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2965 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2966 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2967 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2968 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2969 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2970 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2971 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2972 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2973 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2974 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2975 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2976 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2977 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2978 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2979 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2980 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2981 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2982 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2983 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2984 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2985 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2986 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2987 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2988 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2989 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2990 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2991 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2992 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2993 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2994 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2995 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2996 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2997 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 2998 from C. M. Penang; of No. 2999 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3000 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3001 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3002 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3003 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3004 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3005 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3006 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3007 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3008 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3009 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3010 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3011 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3012 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3013 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3014 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3015 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3016 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3017 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3018 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3019 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3020 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3021 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3022 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3023 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3024 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3025 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3026 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3027 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3028 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3029 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3030 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3031 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3032 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3033 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3034 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3035 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3036 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3037 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3038 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3039 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3040 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3041 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3042 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3043 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3044 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3045 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3046 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3047 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3048 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3049 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3050 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3051 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3052 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3053 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3054 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3055 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3056 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3057 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3058 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3059 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3060 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3061 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3062 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3063 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3064 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3065 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3066 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3067 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3068 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3069 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3070 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3071 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3072 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3073 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3074 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3075 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3076 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3077 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3078 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3079 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3080 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3081 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3082 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3083 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3084 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3085 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3086 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3087 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3088 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3089 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3090 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3091 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3092 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3093 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3094 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3095 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3096 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3097 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3098 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3099 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3100 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3101 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3102 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3103 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3104 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3105 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3106 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3107 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3108 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3109 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3110 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3111 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3112 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3113 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3114 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3115 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3116 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3117 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3118 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3119 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3120 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3121 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3122 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3123 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3124 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3125 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3126 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3127 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3128 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3129 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3130 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3131 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3132 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3133 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3134 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3135 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3136 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3137 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3138 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3139 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3140 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3141 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3142 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3143 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3144 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3145 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3146 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3147 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3148 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3149 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3150 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3151 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3152 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3153 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3154 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3155 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3156 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3157 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3158 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3159 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3160 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3161 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3162 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3163 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3164 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3165 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3166 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3167 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3168 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3169 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3170 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3171 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3172 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3173 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3174 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3175 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3176 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3177 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3178 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3179 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3180 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3181 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3182 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3183 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3184 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3185 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3186 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3187 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3188 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3189 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3190 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3191 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3192 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3193 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3194 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3195 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3196 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3197 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3198 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3199 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3200 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3201 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3202 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3203 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3204 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3205 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3206 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3207 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3208 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3209 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3210 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3211 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3212 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3213 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3214 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3215 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3216 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3217 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3218 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3219 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3220 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3221 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3222 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3223 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3224 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3225 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3226 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3227 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3228 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3229 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3230 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3231 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3232 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3233 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3234 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3235 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3236 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3237 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3238 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3239 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3240 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3241 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3242 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3243 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3244 from C. M. Penang; of No. 3245 from C. A. Alves (Bowdon) and T. C. D. (Dublin); of No. 3246 from C. M. Penang; of No.





My friends know well my name is **BROOKE**, but yet on every hand,  
In sportive familiarity, I'm called: "**OLD MONKEY BRAND!**"  
And when they see me advertise, in various change of pose,  
They smile as they remember that I **WON'T WASH CLOTHES!**

**WON'T WASH CLOTHES.**

**BROOKE'S**

**WON'T WASH CLOTHES.**

## **MONKEY BRAND**

**SOAP**

**FOR CLEANING, SCOURING, AND SCRUBBING FLOORS AND KITCHEN TABLES.**

*For Polishing Metals, Marble, Paint, Cutlery, Crockery, Machinery, Baths, Stair-Rods.*

**FOR STEEL, IRON, BRASS AND COPPER VESSELS, FIRE-IRONS, MANTELS, &c.**

**REMOVES RUST, DIRT, STAINS, TARNISH, &c.**



and yet, as Dr. Campbell points out, while shouting has the effect of emotionally stimulating us and of inducing a state of ecstasy, it also exhibits a tendency to act as a safety-valve for pent-up emotions. Just as an epileptic fit is the nerve-storm that clears the mental air for the time being, so a man in a passion, with pent-up nervous energy that may result in cerebral breakdown, is saved by his explosive outburst. In the matter of crying, the case is equally strong. The relief given to grief by the flow of tears is so familiar that we have only to place this idea in contrast to that of "tearless sorrow" to note how the physical act unloosens the mental strain. Dr. Campbell reminds us that by crying we lessen the blood-pressure on the brain, and the muscular movements of sobbing also tend to produce beneficial effects on the circulation in the bodily organs.

The hygienic effects of talking are also alluded to by Dr. Campbell. Here we find speech and gesture often associated, and the animated debate will not only make demands on the nerve-energy of the speakers, but will also affect the muscular system favourably. It has been said that a good many men—Mr. Chamberlain among them—do not take exercise as that term is understood by devotees of cycling, lawn-tennis, cricket, and other sports. It may be that the work of talking and debate represents for the politician, barrister, lecturer and teacher, a very fair amount of physical exercise when



Photo Adamson, Redessay.

## THE NEW PALACE STEAMER COMPANY'S "LA MARGUERITE."

The holiday-maker who can take only a day at a time for his relaxation will find the improved service of the New Palace Steamers a great convenience. Four of these fine saloon-paddle steamers are now making voyages as follows: *La Marguerite* sails from Tilbury to Margate and Boulogne and back the same day, on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and on Sundays to Southend and Margate and back. The *Royal Sovereign* sails daily from Old Swan Pier to Margate and Ramsgate and back; the *Koh-i-Noor* leaves Old Swan Pier for Southend, Margate, Ramsgate, and Deal, and back every Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. *La Belgique* plies between London, Southend, Margate, and Ostend, making the return journey on alternate days. The fare from the London piers or Fenchurch Street to Margate and back has been reduced to four shillings (fore-cabin) and five shillings (saloon).

all is said and done; and when I have personally been twitted as a man who does nothing in the way of exercise (of a fairly violent kind) I have often sought to maintain that the special avocations in which I am compelled to engage, necessitating constant speaking and constant travelling, make up for me quite as much physical exercise as any rational man requires. I am glad to find Dr. Campbell agrees with this view of things. He even thinks talking may be conducive to longevity, but I trust this statement will have no effect in prolonging the conversation of social bores, or in forming a justification of the nagging habit.

The other day the guide to country lodgings issued by the North-Eastern Railway Company fell into my hands. This is a bulky pamphlet issued free by the Company. It gives plentiful information concerning all the resorts, in Yorkshire especially, and on the north-east of England as well. I could not help remarking on this enterprise, which has not only been a marked convenience to the public, but which must undoubtedly also redound to the credit and profit of the Company which compiles and issues such a list.



EXTENSION OF THE HIGHLAND RAILWAY FROM CARR BRIDGE TO DAVIOT: LOCH MOY, WITH MOY HALL IN THE DISTANCE.

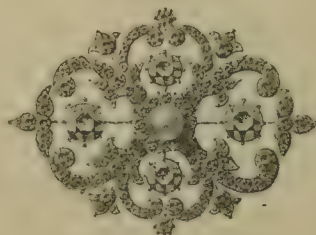
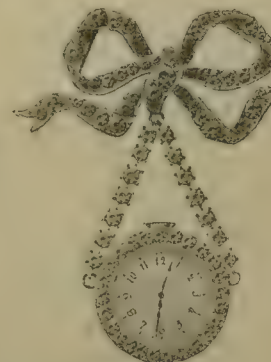
The portion of the Highland Railway opened on July 19 extends from Carr Bridge to Daviot, a distance of about seventeen miles. It is a section of a new route which will be opened through to Inverness next year, and which will reduce the distance between Inverness and the South by twenty-six miles, and in point of time by at least an hour. The district is one of singular beauty, and is practically new ground for tourists and sportsmen. For cyclists the route is an excellent one, as they can travel to Daviot by rail, and thence to Inverness by cycle. To lovers of Scottish tradition and of folklore the district will also be an attractive one in itself, and it is adjacent to the scenes which Shakspeare has immortalised in "Macbeth."

## THE MANUFACTURING

## GOLDSMITHS' &amp; SILVERSMITHS' COMPANY,

Show-Rooms: **112, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.** (ADJOINING STEREOGRAPHIC COMPANY.)

SUPPLY THE PUBLIC DIRECT AT MERCHANTS' CASH PRICES, SAVING PURCHASERS FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

Fine Diamond Scroll Brooch.  
Antique design.Fine Diamond Brooch.  
"Louis" design.Fine Sapphire and Diamond  
"Bee" Brooch.AWARDED  
NINE GOLD MEDALS.AWARDED  
THE CROSS OF THE  
LEGION OF HONOUR.A Large and  
Choice Selection  
of  
Tiarasfrom  
£40 to £5000.  
Special Designs  
Free.ILLUSTRATED  
CATALOGUE  
POST FREE.GOODS FORWARDED  
TO THE COUNTRY  
ON APPROVAL.GOLDSMITHS'  
COMPANY,112, REGENT ST.,  
LONDON, W.Fine Pearl and Diamond Brooch.  
"Louis" design.Finest Quality Diamond Mounted  
Pendant Watch and Diamond  
Bow Brooch.A Large Assortment from  
£10 to £100.

By Royal Warrant.

DIAMOND  
NECKLACESDIAMOND  
TIARASDIAMOND  
BROOCHESDIAMOND  
RINGSDIAMOND  
BRACELETSPEARL & DIAMOND  
ORNAMENTSPEARL  
NECKLACES  
From £10 to £10,000.GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY,  
112, Regent Street, W.  
(ADJOINING STEREOGRAPHIC COMPANY.)THE MANUFACTURING  
GOLDSMITHS' & SILVERSMITHS' COMPANY, 112, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

A Large Selection set with various Gems always in Stock.

SHOW-ROOMS:



## ELLIMANS UNIVERSAL EMBRICATION 1/12



IT  
I WILL  
HAVE  
OR  
I WILL  
HAVE  
NONE

Prepared only  
by Elliman Sons & Co  
Slough.

**STIFFNESS  
SPRAINS**      **ACHES  
BRUISES**

SWAIN 50

## BENSON'S KEYLESS WATCHES

Guaranteed for Accuracy, Durability, and Strength.

In 18-ct. Gold Cases, **BENSON'S "Special Make" LADY'S KEYLESS** Three-quarter Plate LEVER. and Seconds Dial. In 1-ct. Gold Cases. Hunting, Half-Hunting, or Crystal Glass, with Monogram.

In 18-ct. Gold Cases, **BENSON'S "BANK" WATCH** Best London Make **KEYLESS ENGLISH LEVER.**

In Silver Cases, **BENSON'S "BANK" WATCH** Best London Make **KEYLESS ENGLISH LEVER.**

Price £10. Or in Silver Cases, £5.

**RINGS.** The Largest Stock of Rings in the World. Size Cards Free. Selections on Approval.

**ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF WATCHES, RINGS, JEWELLERY, &c. POST FREE.**

**J. W. BENSON,**  
Steam Factory: Ltd.,  
**62 & 64, LUDGATE HILL;**  
And at 28, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C., and 25, OLD BOND STREET, W.  
**JUBILEE CLOCKS, FOR CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c. Estimates Free.**

Three-quarter Plate Movement, with Chronometer Balance. Crystal Glass. Price £5 in Silver Or £15 in Gold Cases.

## WALPOLE'S IRISH LINEN SALE

The Entire Stock of Superior Royal Hand-Woven  
**DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE LINEN,**  
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING,  
**CAMBRIC and LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.**  
Is being offered at Bona-fide Reduced Prices.

Special Sale Price List and Patterns sent Free to any Address on Application.  
Carriage Paid to all Parts of the Country on Orders of £1 and upwards. Orders sent from Abroad during Sale Time will be executed at Sale Prices.

**WALPOLE BROTHERS, LTD.,** Royal Irish Linen and Damask Manufacturers,  
89, NEW BOND STREET (Two Doors from Oxford Street), and } LONDON, W.  
102, KENSINGTON HIGH STREET,  
Also at 45 and 47, Corporation Street, Birmingham.

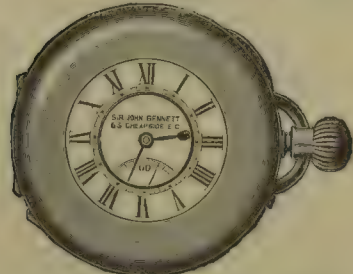
## TO VISITORS TO LONDON.

The Directors of the Goldsmiths' & Silversmiths' Company (the Goldsmiths' Company), 112, Regent Street, W., invite Visitors to London to inspect the Largest, Choicest, and Most Unique Stock in the World of Diamond and Gem Ornaments, High-Class Jewellery, Silver Plate, Watches, &c. on view in their Show-Rooms, 112, Regent Street, W.

The Company's large staff of assistants are instructed to show Goods, which are all marked in plain figures, and answer any enquiries, but on no account to importune visitors to purchase.

THE MANUFACTURING  
**GOLDSMITHS' & SILVERSMITHS' COMPANY,**  
Show-Rooms: 112, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.  
(Adjoining Stereoscopic Company.)

**SIR JOHN BENNETT, LTD.,**  
WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

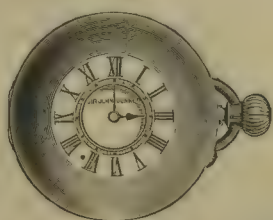


**£25.—A STANDARD GOLD KEY-LESS 1-PLATE HALF-CHRONOMETER WATCH,** accurately timed for all climates. Jewelled in thirteen actions. In massive 18-carat case, with Monogram richly embossed. Free and safe per post.

**£20, £30, £40 Presentation Watches.** Arms and Inscription embossed to order.

**£25 Hall Clock, to Chime on 8 Bells.** In oak or mahogany. With bracket and Shield, three Galleons extra. Estimates for Turin Clocks.

**Sir JOHN BENNETT (Ltd.), 65, Cheapside, London.**



**£10.—In return for £10 NOTE,** free and safe per post, a LADY'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCH, perfect for time, beauty, and workmanship, with keyless action, air, damp, and dust tight.

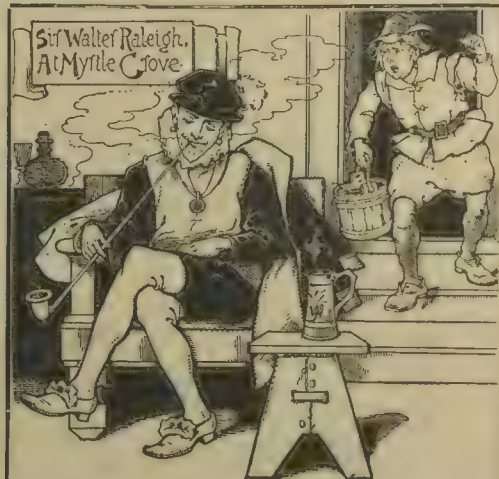
**SILVER WATCHES, from £2.**  
**GOLD WATCHES, from £5.**  
Illustrated Catalogues post free.

**£5.—SILVER KEYLESS ENGLISH LEVER WATCH.** A fine 1-plate English Keyless Lever, jewelled, chronometer balance, crystal glass. The CHEAPEST WATCH EVER PRODUCED. Air, damp, and dust tight. GOLD CHAIN and JEWELLERY.

**JEWELLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**

## "MYRTLE GROVE" TOBACCO.

For Pipe or Cigarette.  
Sweet. Cool. Fragrant.



"At Myrtle Grove Sir Walter Raleigh was soothing his mind with the Tobacco he had brought from Virginia when his Irish Servant, thinking his Master was on fire, dashed water over him."

**TADDY & CO., Minories, London, E.**

## ORIENT COMPANY'S YACHTING CRUISE

TO THE BALTIC.  
The Steam-ship GARDONNE, 301 tons register, will leave London Aug. 25. Visiting:  
CUNAVEN, BRUNSELE, Baltic Canal, HOLTENAU, KION-FAP, SE. LUTHER, B. (for Moscow), STOCK, RUD. WISE, CO. NEW, S. and GRIFFIN, arriving back in London on Sep. 28. Fare from London, Managers: P. Green & Co., Head Office, (Anderson, Anderson and Co.) Fincham Avenue, London, E.C.; or to the West-End Branch Office, 16, Cockspur Street, S.W.

## Benger's Food

is best for Babies,  
Invalids, & The Aged.



## WILLS AND REQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 9, 1892), with a codicil (dated April 1, 1897), of Mrs. Martha Anne Larkins, widow, of 4, Priory Leas, Folkestone, and formerly of 104, Harley Street, who died on May 13, was proved on July 5 by Edward Meredith Bovill and Alexander Burnes Hagbold, the executors, the value of the personal estate being £103,389. Under the powers contained in the will of her father, the late Mr. Walter Stevenson Davidson, of St. James's Street, banker, she appoints, of a sum of £60,000, £1000 each to James Walter Turing, Catherine Antoinette Turing, Florence Ellen Turing, Julia Turing, and Blanche Amelia Wordsworth; and the remainder thereof to her step-daughter Mrs. Mary Ellen Thomson Bovill. She bequeaths £100 each to her executors; £500 to Mrs. Edith Mary Knox;



PRESENTATION TO THE ROYAL MARINES.

This presentation consists of a solid silver and partly gilt cup and cover copied from an antique one in the possession of H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and dated George II. The design is known as a strap, and the body is decorated back and front with two regimental badges of the Royal Marines. The knob is formed by a dual crown. The inscription runs as follows: "The corps of the Royal Marine Rifle Challenge Cup, presented by the Admiral of the Fleet, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel in Chief of the corps, on the completion of the sixtieth year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, 1897." The work has been carried out by Messrs. Elkington and Co., of Regent Street.

£100 per annum to Eliza Ann Sparke; and an annuity of £52 to her maid Elizabeth Crouch. The residue of her real and personal estate she leaves, as to one moiety thereof, upon the trusts of the marriage settlement of her step-daughter, Mrs. Bovill, and the other moiety to Mrs. Bovill absolutely.

The will (dated May 10, 1897) of Mr. Thomas Bristow Stallard, J.P., of Leominster, Hereford, who died on May 25, was proved on July 15 by Frederick Stallard, the brother, and Josiah Valentine Stallard, the nephew, the executors, the value of the personal estate being £90,613. The testator gives £100 each to his executors; £100 to his clerk, William J. Gaussett; £75 to his housemaid, Alice Mayo, and specific gifts of plate and jewels to his relatives. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves between all his brothers and sisters, and the issue of any deceased brother and sister, in equal shares, but the portions of his sisters Mary Anne Vevers and Sarah Walsh are to be held, upon trust, for them, for life, and at their respective deaths are to be divided into six parts, and one of such parts is to go to each of his brothers and sister, William Stallard, John Stallard, Joseph Orlando Stallard, Frederick Stallard, and Emma Richards, and the remaining one sixth between the children of his deceased brother Josiah.

The will (dated Dec. 21, 1893) of Mr. Charles Farlow, of 2, St. Edmund's Terrace, Regent's Park, who died on June 11, was proved on July 10 by Charles Paas Farlow and John Ambrose Farlow, the sons and executors, the value of the personal estate being £36,707. The testator gives £100, the use of his house with the furniture and contents, and an annuity of £800 to his wife, Mrs. Caroline Emily Farlow; £100 and an annuity of £400 each to his daughters, Annie Osborn Garlike and Mary Ann Emma Jettis; £8000 each to his sons, Charles Paas Farlow and John Ambrose Farlow; £500 to his grandson, Charles Fitzroy Farlow; £100 to his granddaughter, Miss A. Garlike; £100 each to his sisters, Mrs. Constance Le Grand, Mrs. Adèle Labouret, and Miss Alice Greatbatch; £100 each to his nephews, Arthur B. Farlow and Sidney Charles Farlow; and legacies to his coachman, cook, and persons in his employ. He devises his freehold property in Clare Market to his son Charles. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves as to two thirds to his son Charles, and the remaining one third to his son John.

The will (dated July 15, 1896) of Dame Eleanor Blanche Mary Astley, of Elsham Hall, Brigg, Lincoln, widow of Sir John Astley, Bart., who died at Brighton on June 7, was proved on July 14 by George William Rowe, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate being £23,264. The testatrix gives all her plate, furs, lace, household furniture, and her share in the Army and Navy stores, to her daughter Mary Beatrice Astley; her share in the Railway Passengers' Insurance Company (value £400) and a turquoise necklace to her daughter Eleanor Corisande Astley; all her horses, carriages, harness, and farm implements, and her shares in the Hamilton Racecourse to her daughter Elise Sybil Astley; her dressing-case and all jewels, not specifically bequeathed, to her daughter Adeline Helen Brudenell Astley; her mine shares and

those of the Plymouth Water-Works to her son Gerald; three race cups and four running cups to her grandson John; £200 to her executor; a jewelled necklace each to her granddaughters, and legacies to servants. She devises the portrait of Sir John D. Astley, painted by Sir John Millais, the miniatures of her father, mother, and grandfather, and other miniatures, upon trust, to follow the trusts of the settlement of the Elsham Hall estates. The residue of her real and personal estate she leaves to her son Gerald and her daughters Mary, Eleanor, Elise, and Adeline.

The will (dated Aug. 8, 1879) of Mr. George Gilbert Scott, of the Midland Hotel, St. Pancras, and formerly of 26, Church Road, Hampstead, who died on May 6, was proved on July 16 by Mrs. Ellen Scott, the widow, Dukinfield Henry Scott, F.R.S., the brother, and George James Duncan, the executors, the value of the personal estate being £41,710. The testator gives £500 and his household furniture and effects to his wife, and £100 each to his executors. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, to pay such a sum as, with that received from the funds of her marriage settlement, will make up £500 every six months to his wife, but should she again marry that sum is to be reduced to £350. Subject as above, all his property is to go to his children.

The will (dated April 6, 1883), with a codicil (dated Jan. 7, 1893) of Mr. Charles Ranken Vickerman, of Hean Castle, St. Issells, Pembrokeshire, who died on Jan. 21, was proved on July 12 by Charles Henry Ranken Vickerman, the son, one of the executors, the gross value of the personal estate being £33,605. The testator gives to his daughter Jane Katherine Rosalind



GOLD MACE FOR BIRKENHEAD.

In order to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee in a lasting manner, Sir Elliott Lees has presented Birkenhead with a magnificent mace, the handiwork of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, jewellers, of New Bond Street. The mace is of massive gold, the design of the shaft being of oak-leaves and acorns, while round the base are arranged shields bearing the coat-of-arms of the donor, the first Mayor of Birkenhead, Mr. John Laird, and the present Mayor, Mr. John Pennock.

# MAPLE & CO

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD LONDON and PARIS

THE LARGEST AND MOST CONVENIENT FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD

Established Nearly 60 Years

Acres of Show-Rooms

THE "BRADBERRY" DINING-ROOM SUITE IN INLAID MAHOGANY



THE "BRADBERRY" DINING-ROOM SUITE, consisting of six handsome Chairs, and two Elbow Chairs, in inlaid Mahogany, upholstered in Crocodile Leather, of any shade, 12 Guineas. This is a superior suite of Furniture, at an exceedingly moderate price

The newly furnished and decorated specimen Dining-Rooms should be seen by all contemplating furnishing

## AXMINSTER CARPETS

MANUFACTURER'S STOCKS

REDUCED PRICES

MAPLE and CO are offering several Manufacturers' accumulations of fine quality AXMINSTER CARPETS, all this season's patterns, at greatly reduced prices. The quality usually sold at 7s. will be marked 5s. 6d.; the 6s. quality, 4s. 6d.; and the 4s. 6d. quality at 3s. 6d. All have borders to match.

## INDIAN CARPETS

THE MARVEL OF THE EAST  
THE CARPETS FOR TO-DAY

### EXAMPLES OF SIZES AND PRICES.

Ft. in.	Ft. in.					£ s. d.
9	1 by 6	0	...	...	...	2 2 0
12	6 by 9	5	...	...	...	4 5 0
12	7 by 9	6	...	...	...	4 10 0
13	4 by 9	3	...	...	...	4 15 0
11	5 by 9	10	...	...	...	5 10 0

## BRITISH CARPETS

IN ALL SIZES

FOR IMMEDIATE USE

MAPLE and CO have thousands of Carpets of all kinds, as Axminster, Club, Nezoon, Wilton, Brussels, Tapestry, Bishop, Woodstock, and others, some being seamless, in all the new patterns, and in every variety of size, so that customers can see the complete effect and know the exact cost before purchasing, as well as save much less of time. The Largest Stock of English Carpets in the World.

## USEFUL CARPETS

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES

SPECIAL PRICES

MAPLE and CO are offering a Manufacturers' stock of strong, durable Tapestry Brussels Carpets, past season's patterns, just the thing for Country Houses, at the exceptional price of 1s. 9d. the yard, together with stout Brussels Carpets at 2s. 6d. the yard; also many hundreds of Square Carpets, made up from remnants or single pieces, and marked at much below usual prices.

## INDIAN MUNG MATS

LARGE INDIAN RUGS  
FOR THE LAWN, TENT  
MARQUEE, OR CAMP

MAPLE & CO



TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

# SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.  
 Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.  
 Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.  
 Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites. Invigorating in Hot Climates.  
 Restores the Colour to Carpets. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

Price 1s. per Bottle. Of all Grocers, Chemists, Etc.

SCRUBB & CO., 32b SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

**DREW & SONS** Actual Makers, **PICCADILLY CIRCUS, LONDON, W.**  
**MAKERS OF IMPROVED LUNCHEON BASKETS**

Provision Boxes Fitted with Drews' New Enamelled White Linings. All Fittings of Best Make and Practically Arranged. Made in Two Qualities, viz., Plain Block-Tin and Silver-Plated.

Moderate Prices for Best Work.  
 In Stock for 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 12 Persons.  
 Prices from £2 upwards.

If required, **DREWS' NEW REGISTERED SILVER-PLATED SAUCEPAN.** Fits under Kettle in Basket.  
 2-Person Size, 10/6  
 4-Person Size, 12/6 extra.

Inventors and Sole Makers of **DREWS' PATENT "EN ROUTE" TEA-BASKET**  
 AS SUPPLIED TO H.M. THE QUEEN.

2-Person (With Silver-Plated Kettle, £2 17s. 6d.  
 Size. 11½ with all Fittings Silver-Plated, £2 10s.  
 4-Person (With Silver-Plated Kettle, £2 14s.  
 Size. 11½ with all Fittings Silver-Plated, £2 10s.  
 N.B.—Either of these "En Route" fitted with Drews' Patent Railway Attachment Lid and Fall Tray: 2-person size, 7s. 6d.; 4-person size, 10s. 6d. extra to above prices. Sent carefully packed to all parts of the world. Cheques should accompany Orders by Post.

Reg. 281,322.



## FLORILINE

FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.  
 Is the **BEST LIQUID DENTIFRICE** in the World.  
**PREVENTS THE DECAY OF THE TEETH.**  
**RENDERS THE TEETH PEARLY WHITE.**  
 Is partly composed of Honey, and Extracts from Sweet Herbs and Plants.  
 Is **PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND DELICIOUS** to the TASTE.  
 Of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World, 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

**FOR STRENGTH AND RIGIDITY.**

Write for Price List.

**Bamboo Cycle Co., LTD.,**  
 SHOW-ROOMS—  
 59, HOLBORN VIADUCT  
 LONDON, E.C.

**The BAMBOO CYCLE**  
 THIS YEAR'S FAVOURITE  
 EASE AND LUXURY

## ROSE'S

INSIST  
 ON HAVING  
 "ROSE'S"  
 CORDIAL



AND  
 GET THE  
 BEST  
 PROCURABLE

## LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

TO THE CONTINENT.  
 Via **QUEENBORO' & FLUSHING.**  
**ROYAL DUTCH MAIL.**  
 Twice Daily in both directions. Day and Night Services. Large, Fast, and Magnificent Paddle Steamers.  
 Actual SEA Passage by the New 21 Knots Night Steamers 21 hours only.  
**GREAT ACCELERATION OF SERVICE from MAY 1, 1897.**  
 BERLIN, arrival by Night Service 7 p.m. (M.E.T.). Instead of 8.28 p.m.; LONDON, arrival by Day Service from Flushing 7.15 p.m. instead of 9.5 p.m. Direct and Accelerated Connections with LIVERPOOL (dep. 4.5 p.m.); MANCHESTER (dep. 4.15 p.m.); BIRMINGHAM (dep. 4.45 p.m.); via Home Hill and Willemsloo, WITHOUT TOUCHING LONDON—Apply for Time Tables, &c., to the "ZEELAND" STEAMSHIP CO.'S LONDON OFFICE, 44a, FINE ST., E.C., where Circular Tickets may be obtained at Three Days' Notice.

## Carter's Little Liver Pills



1s. 1½d.  
 at Chemists.

Cure all Liver ills.



Cure Torpid Liver, Sallow Complexion, Bilious Headache.

BUT BE SURE THEY ARE CARTER'S.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are sometimes counterfeited. It is not enough to ask for "Little Liver Pills"; CARTER'S is the important word, and should be observed on the outside wrapper, otherwise the pills within cannot be genuine. Do not take any nameless "Little Liver Pills" that may be offered. But be sure they are CARTER'S.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.



Vickerman such a sum as with that she will receive from the settlement made on the marriage of her father and mother, will make up £10,000; an annuity to his coachman; £100 to his nephew Edmund Jermyn Harvey; and £1000, upon trust, for Mrs. Bella Thompson and her son. All his leasehold collieries and the residue of his property he leaves to his son Charles Henry Ranken Vickerman.

The will (dated April 10, 1872) of Mr. James Andrew, M.D., of 22, Harley Street, who died on April 21, was proved on July 19 by Mrs. Isabella Andrew, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate being £10,436. The testator leaves all the property he may die possessed of to his wife for her own absolute use and benefit.

The will of Mr. John Moore, of Harehills Avenue, Leeds, who died on May 4, was proved on July 14 by James Moore, the son, and Matthew Parker, two of the executors, the value of the personal estate being £3573.

The will and codicil of Mrs. Elizabeth Nash, of 14, Montagu Square, widow, who died on June 3, were proved on July 8 by Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Edward Wellington Garnham, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate being £3207.

The will of the Right Hon. Norah Blanche, Dowager Lady Aberdare, of Pen Pole, Shirehampton, near Bristol, who died on April 27, has been proved by the Hon. William Napier Bruce, the son, and Henry Arthur Whately, the executors, the value of the personal estate being £3209.

## ANECDOTAL EUROPE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "AN ENGLISHMAN IN PARIS."

The other day there occurred at one of the Paris police courts a very amusing scene, which has forcibly reminded me of my own attempts, in years gone by, at detecting the various frauds practised by the restaurateurs of the French capital upon their customers. A grocer named Geron, living in one of the streets leading from the Boulevard St. Michel, caught a fellow trying to force his dressing-case. M. Geron's evidence was to the effect that it was about midnight, and that instead of raising an alarm he simply pointed a pistol that lay near his bed at the intruder, and asked him what he was doing. My experience of Paris grocers in general does not picture them as possessed of similar sangfroid, but M. Geron may be an exception. His subsequent behaviour, in fact, leads me to conclude that he must be. Having discovered that the burglar, when he had done a-burgling, did not trample on his mother, but served as a waiter, M. Geron did not collar and hand him to the police, but promised to let him go, provided he would reveal a few of the secrets of his employer's trade. François Martel acquiesced in the arrangement; but having failed to answer some of M. Geron's questions to the latter's satisfaction, he was apprehended, nevertheless.

I frankly own that, although my curiosity with regard to culinary devices was and still is as ardent as that of the

Paris grocer, I should not have tried to satisfy my desire for knowledge at the hour of midnight in my own bed-room, and with an unbidden stranger in too close proximity to my poor valuables. My method was much slower, and consequently much more satisfactory. I did not rush things, but pursued my inquiries as accident dictated, and with little or no premeditation. The result is that I know pretty well every trick on the board, and am exceedingly careful in ordering my dinner or luncheon, especially at a second- or third-rate restaurant, for I have not always been able to go to a first-rate one, albeit that there is no guarantee against fraud even in the best. My experience may be useful, especially at present, when many readers are preparing to take wing for the Continent, and may be induced to stay a few days in Paris en route for somewhere else.

There are many French dishes which, although not acceptable to the majority of Englishmen as a rule, are partaken of as an exception when abroad, on the principle of doing in Rome as the Romans do. One of those dishes is "escargots de Bourgogne," in plain English, Burgundy snails in their shells. My advice is that, unless one is absolutely sure of the restaurant in which one happens to dine, Burgundy snails should be avoided. At Durand's, at Paillard's or Voisin's, at Marguery's or Maire's, one may order them without the slightest hesitation, and consume them without the faintest afterthought. There are, perhaps, another half-dozen establishments, about two or

**Rosbach.**  
THE BEST TABLE WATER IN THE WORLD.  
PURE, PLEASANT, REFRESHING.  
Sold in Quarts, Pints and Splits.  
ROSBACH SPRINGS, LIMITED, 19, Regent Street, S.W.

### WHAT IS A MEMORANDUM CLOCK?

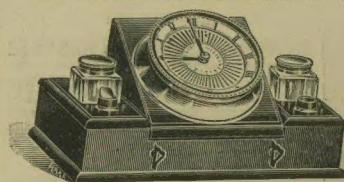
A SPEAKING DIARY.

The Greatest Improvement in Clocks of this Century.

## A NECESSITY TO EVERYONE

who knows how unpleasant it is to forget an appointment. This Clock ensures punctuality, and rings you up at the time required, showing also the nature of the engagement. You can make any number of appointments during the day, which saves you all the worry and trouble of remembering them. It is an excellent time-keeper, and an ornament at the same time.

## AWARDED SILVER MEDALS.



Design No. 6. £3 3s.

Memorandum Clock and Inkstand combined, as supplied to the foremost Statesmen of our Century.

The Memorandum Clocks are manufactured in Seven different designs, and can be had of all Stores and Jewellers, or direct from  
**MEMO CLOCK SALES CO., 3, PAPER ST., BARBICAN, E.C.**

Even if you get up before  
**COCK-CROW**  
YOU WON'T FIND ANYTHING BETTER FOR THE VOICE  
**GERNUDEL'S PASTILLES**  
BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, THAN

Six dozen in a tube for 1/1½. Of all Chemists.

**£ CONSOLS CIGARETTES**  
**3<sup>d</sup> PER BOX OF 10**  
Imported from the UNITED STATES.  
— Ten Mouthpieces in each Box. —

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS COCOA.  
**EPPS'S**  
GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.  
**COCOA**  
FOR BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.

**Goddard's Plate Powder**

(NON-MERCURIAL).  
FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY this Powder has sustained an unrivalled reputation throughout the United Kingdom and Colonies as the BEST and SAFEST Article for CLEANING SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE. Sold in Boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, by Grocers, Chemists, Ironmongers, &c.

**GODDARD'S FURNITURE CREAM.**  
For Cleaning and Polishing all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Sold in bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, by Chemists, Grocers, Ironmongers, &c.  
**SIX GOLD MEDALS AWARDED.**

**Mappin & Webb's**  
"TIMES" WATCHES (Regd.)  
Guaranteed Genuine ENGLISH KEYLESS LEVER, 3-plate Movement, Bréquet Sprung, Jewelled in 13 Actions and on End Stones. Compensated for all climates and positions, in massive 18-carat Gold or Silver Cases.

CATALOGUES FREE.  
SELECTIONS ON APPROVAL.

Gold, Open Face	Gentlemen's	Ladies'
" Hunter or Half-Hunter	225 0 0	218 0 0
Silver, Open Face	26 0 0	20 0 0
" Hunter or Half-Hunter	10 10 0	8 0 0
	11 0 0	8 10 0

**2, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., LONDON, E.C.**  
**And 158 to 162, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.**

## Foot's Patent Trunks.

The bottom is as accessible as the top.

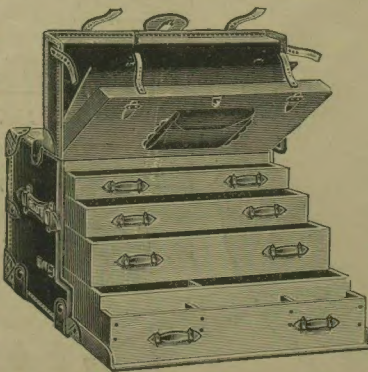
Open in the front and are fitted with sliding drawers which allow the various articles of dress and toilet to be kept entirely separate and enable the things in any part of trunk to be got at instantly without confusion or disarrangement of contents. The desideratum of every traveller, tourist, &c.

Made in various sizes, of Compressed Cane, Wood Fibre, &c.

PRICES from 40/-.

Illustrated Catalogue Post Free.

**J. L. FOOT & SON, 95 New Bond St., London, W.**



BEST SHEFFIELD MAKE.

GERMAN HOLLOW GROUND.

**KROPP RAZOR**

ALWAYS READY FOR USE



NEVER REQUIRES GRINDING

WARRANTED PERFECT

ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

Black Handle ... 5s. 6d.  
Ivory Handle ... 7s. 6d.  
Kropp's Duplex Strop ... 7s. 6d.

A Pair, Ivory Handles, in Russia Leather Case ... 21s.  
Kropp's Strop Paste ... 6d.

Wholesale: OSBORN, GARRATT, & Co., LONDON, W.

Pamphlet, "Shaver's Kit and Outfit," Post Free.



## LONDON BRIGHTON AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.

**AUGUST—BANK HOLIDAY.**—Special Cheap Return Tickets will be issued on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, July 30 and 31, and on August 1, to and from London and the seaside, available for return on any day up to and including the following Wednesday, as per Special Bills.

## BANK HOLIDAY, MONDAY, AUGUST 2.

Cheap Day Excursions from London to Brighton, Lewes, Newhaven, Redford, Tunbridge Wells, Eastbourne, Bexhill, St. Leonards, Hastings, Worthing, Havant, Portsmouth, Southsea, and the Isle of Wight.

## CRYSTAL PALACE—IMPERIAL

VICTORIAN EXHIBITION.—Frequent Trains Direct to the Crystal Palace from London Bridge, New Cross, Victoria, Kensington (Addison Road), Clapham Junction, &c., as required by the traffic.

## PARIS—SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST

ROUTE, via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN. Two Special Express Services (Weekdays and Sundays).

London to Paris (1 & 2) (1, 2, 3, 4) Paris to London (1 & 2) (1, 2, 3, 4)

Paris—Single: First, 25s. 7d.; Second, 22s. 7d.; Third, 18s. 7d. Return: First, 48s. 3d.; Second, 42s. 3d.; Third, 35s. 3d.

A Pullman Drawing-Room Car runs in the First and Second Class between Victoria and Newhaven.

**SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.**—Tourists' Tickets are issued enabling the holder to visit all the principal places of interest on the Continent.

## CHEN FOR NORMANDY AND BRITANNY.

via Newhaven and Ostend—LASSIGNY SERVICES EVERY WEEKDAY. From London to Chen and from Chen to London.

Paris—Single: First, 25s.; Second, 22s.; Third, 18s. Return: One Week, 48s.; Two, 52s.; Three, 56s.; Four, 60s.

**ANGLO-NORMAN TOURS.**—Tickets are issued enabling the holder to visit all the principal places of interest in Normandy and Brittany.

## BRIGHTON RACES, AUG. 3, 4, and 5.

LEWES RACES, AUG. 7, 8, and 9.

## SPECIAL FAST TRAINS. From London

Bridge and Victoria—Cheap Day Return Tickets—From Hastings, Eastbourne, Tunbridge Wells, Portsmouth, Chichester, Hove, &c., and certain intermediate stations, as per handbills.

Frequent Extra Trains from Brighton to Lewes Races.

For full particulars of availability of all above Cheap Tickets see Special Programme and Handbills.

(By Order) ALLEN SABLE, Secretary and General Manager.

## LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

**COWES WEEK.**

ISLE OF WIGHT BY FOUR ROUTES.

## COWES, &amp;c., via SOUTHAMPTON.

WATERLOO ... dep. ... 11.10 ... 11.15 ... 11.20 ... 11.25 ... 11.30 ... 11.35 ... 11.40 ... 11.45 ... 11.50 ... 11.55 ... 12.00 ... 12.05 ... 12.10 ... 12.15 ... 12.20 ... 12.25 ... 12.30 ... 12.35 ... 12.40 ... 12.45 ... 12.50 ... 12.55 ... 13.00 ... 13.05 ... 13.10 ... 13.15 ... 13.20 ... 13.25 ... 13.30 ... 13.35 ... 13.40 ... 13.45 ... 13.50 ... 13.55 ... 14.00 ... 14.05 ... 14.10 ... 14.15 ... 14.20 ... 14.25 ... 14.30 ... 14.35 ... 14.40 ... 14.45 ... 14.50 ... 14.55 ... 15.00 ... 15.05 ... 15.10 ... 15.15 ... 15.20 ... 15.25 ... 15.30 ... 15.35 ... 15.40 ... 15.45 ... 15.50 ... 15.55 ... 16.00 ... 16.05 ... 16.10 ... 16.15 ... 16.20 ... 16.25 ... 16.30 ... 16.35 ... 16.40 ... 16.45 ... 16.50 ... 16.55 ... 17.00 ... 17.05 ... 17.10 ... 17.15 ... 17.20 ... 17.25 ... 17.30 ... 17.35 ... 17.40 ... 17.45 ... 17.50 ... 17.55 ... 18.00 ... 18.05 ... 18.10 ... 18.15 ... 18.20 ... 18.25 ... 18.30 ... 18.35 ... 18.40 ... 18.45 ... 18.50 ... 18.55 ... 19.00 ... 19.05 ... 19.10 ... 19.15 ... 19.20 ... 19.25 ... 19.30 ... 19.35 ... 19.40 ... 19.45 ... 19.50 ... 19.55 ... 20.00 ... 20.05 ... 20.10 ... 20.15 ... 20.20 ... 20.25 ... 20.30 ... 20.35 ... 20.40 ... 20.45 ... 20.50 ... 20.55 ... 21.00 ... 21.05 ... 21.10 ... 21.15 ... 21.20 ... 21.25 ... 21.30 ... 21.35 ... 21.40 ... 21.45 ... 21.50 ... 21.55 ... 22.00 ... 22.05 ... 22.10 ... 22.15 ... 22.20 ... 22.25 ... 22.30 ... 22.35 ... 22.40 ... 22.45 ... 22.50 ... 22.55 ... 23.00 ... 23.05 ... 23.10 ... 23.15 ... 23.20 ... 23.25 ... 23.30 ... 23.35 ... 23.40 ... 23.45 ... 23.50 ... 23.55 ... 24.00 ... 24.05 ... 24.10 ... 24.15 ... 24.20 ... 24.25 ... 24.30 ... 24.35 ... 24.40 ... 24.45 ... 24.50 ... 24.55 ... 25.00 ... 25.05 ... 25.10 ... 25.15 ... 25.20 ... 25.25 ... 25.30 ... 25.35 ... 25.40 ... 25.45 ... 25.50 ... 25.55 ... 26.00 ... 26.05 ... 26.10 ... 26.15 ... 26.20 ... 26.25 ... 26.30 ... 26.35 ... 26.40 ... 26.45 ... 26.50 ... 26.55 ... 27.00 ... 27.05 ... 27.10 ... 27.15 ... 27.20 ... 27.25 ... 27.30 ... 27.35 ... 27.40 ... 27.45 ... 27.50 ... 27.55 ... 28.00 ... 28.05 ... 28.10 ... 28.15 ... 28.20 ... 28.25 ... 28.30 ... 28.35 ... 28.40 ... 28.45 ... 28.50 ... 28.55 ... 29.00 ... 29.05 ... 29.10 ... 29.15 ... 29.20 ... 29.25 ... 29.30 ... 29.35 ... 29.40 ... 29.45 ... 29.50 ... 29.55 ... 30.00 ... 30.05 ... 30.10 ... 30.15 ... 30.20 ... 30.25 ... 30.30 ... 30.35 ... 30.40 ... 30.45 ... 30.50 ... 30.55 ... 31.00 ... 31.05 ... 31.10 ... 31.15 ... 31.20 ... 31.25 ... 31.30 ... 31.35 ... 31.40 ... 31.45 ... 31.50 ... 31.55 ... 32.00 ... 32.05 ... 32.10 ... 32.15 ... 32.20 ... 32.25 ... 32.30 ... 32.35 ... 32.40 ... 32.45 ... 32.50 ... 32.55 ... 33.00 ... 33.05 ... 33.10 ... 33.15 ... 33.20 ... 33.25 ... 33.30 ... 33.35 ... 33.40 ... 33.45 ... 33.50 ... 33.55 ... 34.00 ... 34.05 ... 34.10 ... 34.15 ... 34.20 ... 34.25 ... 34.30 ... 34.35 ... 34.40 ... 34.45 ... 34.50 ... 34.55 ... 35.00 ... 35.05 ... 35.10 ... 35.15 ... 35.20 ... 35.25 ... 35.30 ... 35.35 ... 35.40 ... 35.45 ... 35.50 ... 35.55 ... 36.00 ... 36.05 ... 36.10 ... 36.15 ... 36.20 ... 36.25 ... 36.30 ... 36.35 ... 36.40 ... 36.45 ... 36.50 ... 36.55 ... 37.00 ... 37.05 ... 37.10 ... 37.15 ... 37.20 ... 37.25 ... 37.30 ... 37.35 ... 37.40 ... 37.45 ... 37.50 ... 37.55 ... 38.00 ... 38.05 ... 38.10 ... 38.15 ... 38.20 ... 38.25 ... 38.30 ... 38.35 ... 38.40 ... 38.45 ... 38.50 ... 38.55 ... 39.00 ... 39.05 ... 39.10 ... 39.15 ... 39.20 ... 39.25 ... 39.30 ... 39.35 ... 39.40 ... 39.45 ... 39.50 ... 39.55 ... 40.00 ... 40.05 ... 40.10 ... 40.15 ... 40.20 ... 40.25 ... 40.30 ... 40.35 ... 40.40 ... 40.45 ... 40.50 ... 40.55 ... 41.00 ... 41.05 ... 41.10 ... 41.15 ... 41.20 ... 41.25 ... 41.30 ... 41.35 ... 41.40 ... 41.45 ... 41.50 ... 41.55 ... 42.00 ... 42.05 ... 42.10 ... 42.15 ... 42.20 ... 42.25 ... 42.30 ... 42.35 ... 42.40 ... 42.45 ... 42.50 ... 42.55 ... 43.00 ... 43.05 ... 43.10 ... 43.15 ... 43.20 ... 43.25 ... 43.30 ... 43.35 ... 43.40 ... 43.45 ... 43.50 ... 43.55 ... 44.00 ... 44.05 ... 44.10 ... 44.15 ... 44.20 ... 44.25 ... 44.30 ... 44.35 ... 44.40 ... 44.45 ... 44.50 ... 44.55 ... 45.00 ... 45.05 ... 45.10 ... 45.15 ... 45.20 ... 45.25 ... 45.30 ... 45.35 ... 45.40 ... 45.45 ... 45.50 ... 45.55 ... 46.00 ... 46.05 ... 46.10 ... 46.15 ... 46.20 ... 46.25 ... 46.30 ... 46.35 ... 46.40 ... 46.45 ... 46.50 ... 46.55 ... 47.00 ... 47.05 ... 47.10 ... 47.15 ... 47.20 ... 47.25 ... 47.30 ... 47.35 ... 47.40 ... 47.45 ... 47.50 ... 47.55 ... 48.00 ... 48.05 ... 48.10 ... 48.15 ... 48.20 ... 48.25 ... 48.30 ... 48.35 ... 48.40 ... 48.45 ... 48.50 ... 48.55 ... 49.00 ... 49.05 ... 49.10 ... 49.15 ... 49.20 ... 49.25 ... 49.30 ... 49.35 ... 49.40 ... 49.45 ... 49.50 ... 49.55 ... 50.00 ... 50.05 ... 50.10 ... 50.15 ... 50.20 ... 50.25 ... 50.30 ... 50.35 ... 50.40 ... 50.45 ... 50.50 ... 50.55 ... 51.00 ... 51.05 ... 51.10 ... 51.15 ... 51.20 ... 51.25 ... 51.30 ... 51.35 ... 51.40 ... 51.45 ... 51.50 ... 51.55 ... 52.00 ... 52.05 ... 52.10 ... 52.15 ... 52.20 ... 52.25 ... 52.30 ... 52.35 ... 52.40 ... 52.45 ... 52.50 ... 52.55 ... 53.00 ... 53.05 ... 53.10 ... 53.15 ... 53.20 ... 53.25 ... 53.30 ... 53.35 ... 53.40 ... 53.45 ... 53.50 ... 53.55 ... 54.00 ... 54.05 ... 54.10 ... 54.15 ... 54.20 ... 54.25 ... 54.30 ... 54.35 ... 54.40 ... 54.45 ... 54.50 ... 54.55 ... 55.00 ... 55.05 ... 55.10 ... 55.15 ... 55.20 ... 55.25 ... 55.30 ... 55.35 ... 55.40 ... 55.45 ... 55.50 ... 55.55 ... 56.00 ... 56.05 ... 56.10 ... 56.15 ... 56.20 ... 56.25 ... 56.30 ... 56.35 ... 56.40 ... 56.45 ... 56.50 ... 56.55 ... 57.00 ... 57.05 ... 57.10 ... 57.15 ... 57.20 ... 57.25 ... 57.30 ... 57.35 ... 57.40 ... 57.45 ... 57.50 ... 57.55 ... 58.00 ... 58.05 ... 58.10 ... 58.15 ... 58.20 ... 58.25 ... 58.30 ... 58.35 ... 58.40 ... 58.45 ... 58.50 ... 58.55 ... 59.00 ... 59.05 ... 59.10 ... 59.15 ... 59.20 ... 59.25 ... 59.30 ... 59.35 ... 59.40 ... 59.45 ... 59.50 ... 59.55 ... 60.00 ... 60.05 ... 60.10 ... 60.15 ... 60.20 ... 60.25 ... 60.30 ... 60.35 ... 60.40 ... 60.45 ... 60.50 ... 60.55 ... 61.00 ... 61.05 ... 61.10 ... 61.15 ... 61.20 ... 61.25 ... 61.30 ... 61.35 ... 61.40 ... 61.45 ... 61.50 ... 61.55 ... 62.00 ... 62.05 ... 62.10 ... 62.15 ... 62.20 ... 62.25 ... 62.30 ... 62.35 ... 62.40 ... 62.45 ... 62.50 ... 62.55 ... 63.00 ... 63.05 ... 63.10 ... 63.15 ... 63.20 ... 63.25 ... 63.30 ... 63.35 ... 63.40 ... 63.45 ... 63.50 ... 63.55 ... 64.00 ... 64.05 ... 64.10 ... 64.15 ... 64.20 ... 64.25 ... 64.30 ... 64.35 ... 64.40 ... 64.45 ... 64.50 ... 64.55 ... 65.00 ... 65.05 ... 65.10 ... 65.15 ... 65.20 ... 65.25 ... 65.30 ... 65.35 ... 65.40 ... 65.45 ... 65.50 ... 65.55 ... 66.00 ... 66.05 ... 66.10 ... 66.15 ... 66.20 ... 66.25 ... 66.30 ... 66.35 ... 66.40 ... 66.45 ... 66.50 ... 66.55 ... 67.00 ... 67.05 ... 67.10 ... 67.15 ... 67.20 ... 67.25 ... 67.30 ... 67.35 ... 67.40 ... 67.45 ... 67.50 ... 67.55 ... 68.00 ... 68.05 ... 68.10 ... 68.15 ... 68.20 ... 68.25 ... 68.30 ... 68.35 ... 68.40 ... 68.45 ... 68.50 ... 68.55 ... 69.00 ... 69.05 ... 69.10 ... 69.15 ... 69.20 ... 69.25 ... 69.30 ... 69.35 ... 69.40 ... 69.45 ... 69.50 ... 69.55 ... 70.00 ... 70.05 ... 70.10 ... 70.15 ... 70.20 ... 70.25 ... 70.30 ... 70.35 ... 70.40 ... 70.45 ... 70.50 ... 70.55 ... 71.00 ... 71.05 ... 71.10 ... 71.15 ... 71.20 ... 71.25 ... 71.30 ... 71.35 ... 71.40 ... 71.45 ... 71.50 ... 71.55 ... 72.00 ... 72.05 ... 72.10 ... 72.15 ... 72.20 ... 72.25 ... 72.30 ... 72.35 ... 72.40 ... 72.45 ... 72.50 ... 72.55 ... 73.00 ... 73.05 ... 73.10 ... 73.15 ... 73.20 ... 73.25 ... 73.30 ... 73.35 ... 73.40 ... 73.45 ... 73.50 ... 73.55 ... 74.00 ... 74.05 ... 74.10 ... 74.15 ... 74.20 ... 74.25 ... 74.30 ... 74.35 ... 74.40 ... 74.45 ... 74.50 ... 74.55 ... 75.00 ... 75.05 ... 75.10 ... 75.15 ... 75.20 ... 75.25 ... 75.30 ... 75.35 ... 75.40 ... 75.45 ... 75.50 ... 75.55 ... 76.00 ... 76.05 ... 76.10 ... 76.15 ... 76.20 ... 76.25 ... 76.30 ... 76.35 ... 76.40 ... 76.45 ... 76.50 ... 76.55 ... 77.00 ... 77.05 ... 77.10 ... 77.15 ... 77.20 ... 77.25 ... 77.30 ... 77.35 ... 77.40 ... 77.45 ... 77.50 ... 77.55 ... 78.00 ... 78.05 ... 78.10 ... 78.15 ... 78.20 ... 78.25 ... 78.30 ... 78.35 ... 78.40 ... 78.45 ... 78.50 ... 78.55 ... 79.00 ... 79.05 ... 79.10 ... 79.15 ... 79.20 ... 79.25 ... 79.30 ... 79.35 ... 79.40 ... 79.45 ... 79.50 ... 79.55 ... 80.00 ... 80.05 ... 80.10 ... 80.15 ... 80.20 ... 80.25 ... 80.30 ... 80.35 ... 80.40 ... 80.45 ... 80.50 ... 80.55 ... 81.00 ... 81.05 ... 81.10 ... 81.15 ... 81.20 ... 81.25 ... 81.30 ... 81.35 ... 81.40 ... 81.45 ... 81.50 ... 81.55 ... 82.00 ... 82.05 ... 82.10 ... 82.15 ... 82.20 ... 82.25 ... 82.30 ... 82.35 ... 82.40 ... 82.45 ... 82.50 ... 82.55 ... 83.00 ... 83.05 ... 83.10 ... 83.15 ... 83.20 ... 83.25 ... 83.30 ... 83.35 ... 83.40 ... 83.45 ... 83.50 ... 83.55 ... 84.00 ... 84.05 ... 84.10 ... 84.15 ... 84.20 ... 84.25 ... 84.30 ... 84.35 ... 84.40 ... 84.45 ... 84.50 ... 84.55 ... 85.00 ... 85.05 ... 85.10 ... 85.15 ... 85.20 ... 85.25 ... 85.30 ... 85.35 ... 85.40 ... 85.45 ... 85.50 ... 85.55 ... 86.00 ... 86.05 ... 86.10 ... 86.15 ... 86.20 ... 86.25 ... 86.30 ... 86.35 ... 86.40 ... 86.45 ... 86.50 ... 86.55 ... 87.00 ... 87.05 ... 87.10 ... 87.15 ... 87.20 ... 87.25 ... 87.30 ... 87.35 ... 87.40 ... 87.45 ... 87.50 ... 87.55 ... 88.00 ... 88.05 ... 88.10 ... 88.15 ... 88.20 ... 88.25 ... 88.30 ... 88.35 ... 88.40 ... 88.45 ... 88.50 ... 88.55 ... 89.00 ... 89.05 ... 89.10 ... 89.15 ... 89.20 ... 89.25 ... 89.30 ... 89.35 ... 89.40 ... 89.45 ... 89.50 ... 89.55 ... 90.00 ... 90.05 ... 90.10 ... 90.15 ... 90.20 ... 90.25 ... 90.30 ... 90.35 ... 90.40 ... 90.45 ... 90.50 ... 90.55 ... 91.00 ... 91.05 ... 91.10 ... 91.15 ... 91.20 ... 91.25 ... 91.30 ... 91.35 ... 91.40 ... 91.45 ... 91.50 ... 91.55 ... 92.00 ... 92.05 ... 92.10 ... 92.15 ... 92.20 ... 92.25 ... 92.30 ... 92.35 ... 92.40 ... 92.45 ... 92.50 ... 92.55 ... 93.00 ... 93.05 ... 93.10 ... 93.15 ... 93.20 ... 93.25 ... 93.30 ... 93.35 ... 93.40 ... 93.45 ... 93.50 ... 93.55 ... 94.00 ... 94.05 ... 94.10 ... 94.15 ... 94.20 ... 94.25 ... 94.30 ... 94.35 ... 94.40 ... 94.45 ... 94.50 ... 94.55 ... 95.00 ... 95.05 ... 95.10 ... 95.15 ... 95.20 ... 95.25 ... 95.30 ... 95.35 ... 95.40 ... 95.45 ... 95.50 ... 95.55 ... 96.00 ... 96.05 ... 96.10 ... 96.15 ... 96.20 ... 96.25 ... 96.30 ... 96.35 ... 96.40 ... 96.45 ... 96.50 ... 96.55 ... 97.00 ... 97.05 ... 97.10 ... 97.15 ... 97.20 ... 97.25 ... 97.30 ... 97.35 ... 97.40 ... 97.45 ... 97.50 ... 97.55 ... 98.00 ... 98.05 ... 98.10 ... 98.15 ... 98.20 ... 98.25 ... 98.30 ... 98.35 ... 98.40 ... 98.45 ... 98.50 ... 98.55 ... 99.00 ... 99.05 ... 99.10 ... 99.15 ... 99.20 ... 99.25 ... 99.30 ... 99.35 ... 99.40 ... 99.45 ... 99.50 ... 99.55 ... 100.00 ... 100.05 ... 100.10 ... 100.15 ... 100.20 ... 100.25 ... 100.30 ... 100.35 ... 100.40 ... 100.45 ... 100.50 ... 100.55 ... 101.00 ... 101.05 ... 101.10 ... 101.15 ... 101.20 ... 101.25 ... 101.30 ... 101.35 ... 101.40 ... 101.45 ... 101.50 ... 101.55 ... 102.00 ... 102.05 ... 102.10 ... 102.15 ... 102.20 ... 102.25 ... 102.30 ... 102.35 ... 102.40 ... 102.45 ... 102.50 ... 102.55 ... 103.00 ... 103.05 ... 103.10 ... 103.15 ... 103.20 ... 103.25 ... 103.30 ... 103.35 ... 103.40 ... 103.45 ... 103.50 ... 103.55 ... 104.00 ... 104.05 ... 104.10 ... 104.15 ... 104.20 ... 104.25 ... 104.30 ... 104.35 ... 104.40 ... 104.45 ... 104.50 ... 104.55 ... 105.00 ... 105.05 ... 105.10 ... 105.15 ... 105.20 ... 105.25 ... 105.30 ... 105.35 ... 105.40 ... 105.45 ... 105.50 ... 105.55 ... 106.00 ... 106.05 ... 106.10 ... 106.15 ... 106.20 ... 106.25 ... 106.30 ... 106.35 ... 106.40 ... 106.45 ... 106.50 ... 106.55 ... 107.00 ... 107.05 ... 107.10 ... 107.15 ... 107.20 ... 107.25 ... 107.30 ... 107.35 ... 107.40 ... 107.45 ... 107.50 ... 107.55 ... 108.00 ... 108.05 ... 108.10 ... 108.15 ... 108.20 ... 108.25 ... 108.30 ... 108.35 ... 108.40 ... 108.45 ... 108.50 ... 108.55 ... 109.00 ... 109.05 ... 109.10 ... 109.15 ... 109.20 ... 109.25 ... 109.30 ... 109.35 ... 109.40 ... 109.45 ... 109.50 ... 109.55 ... 110.00 ... 110.05 ... 110.10 ... 110.15 ... 110.20 ... 110.25 ... 110.30 ... 110.35 ... 110.40 ... 110.45 ... 110.50 ... 110.55 ... 111.00 ... 111.05 ... 111.10 ... 111.15 ... 111.20 ... 111.25 ... 111.30 ... 111.35 ... 111.40 ... 111.45 ... 111.50 ... 111.55 ... 112.00 ... 112.05 ... 112.10 ... 112.15 ... 112.20 ... 112.25 ... 112.30 ... 112.35 ... 112.40 ... 112.45 ... 112.50 ... 112.55 ... 113.00 ... 113.05 ... 113.10 ... 113.15 ... 113.20 ... 113.25 ... 113.30 ... 113.35 ... 113.40 ... 113.45 ... 113.50 ... 113.55 ... 114.00 ... 114.05 ... 114.10 ... 114.15 ... 114.20 ... 114.25 ... 114.30 ... 114.35 ... 114.40 ... 114.45 ... 114.50 ... 114.55 ... 115.00 ... 115.05 ... 115.10 ... 115.15 ... 115.20 ... 115.25 ... 115.30 ... 115.35 ... 115.40 ... 115.45 ... 115.50 ... 115.55 ... 116.00 ... 116.05 ... 116.10 ... 116.15 ... 116.20 ... 116.25 ... 116.30 ... 116.35 ... 116.40 ... 116.45 ... 116.50 ... 116.55 ... 117.00 ... 117.05 ... 117.10 ... 117.15 ... 117.20 ... 117.25 ... 117.30 ... 117.35 ... 117.40 ... 117.45 ... 117.50 ... 117.55 ... 118.00 ... 118.05 ... 118.10 ... 118.15 ... 118.20 ... 118.25 ... 118.30 ... 118.35 ... 118.40 ... 118.45 ... 118.50 ... 118.55 ... 119.00 ... 119.05 ... 119.10 ... 119.15 ... 119.20 ... 119.25 ... 119.30 ... 119.35 ... 119.40 ... 119.45 ... 119.50 ... 119.55 ... 120.00 ... 120.05 ... 120.10 ... 120.15 ... 120.20 ... 120.25 ... 120.30 ... 120.35 ... 120.40 ... 120.45 ... 120.50 ... 120.55 ... 121.00 ... 121.05 ... 121.10 ... 121.15 ... 121.20 ... 121.25 ... 121.30 ... 121.35 ... 121.40 ... 121.45 ... 121.50 ... 121.55 ... 122.00 ... 122.05 ... 122.10 ... 122.15 ... 122.20 ... 122.25 ... 122.30 ... 122.35 ... 122.40 ... 122.45 ... 122.50 ... 122.55 ... 123.00 ... 123.05 ... 123.10 ... 123.15 ... 123.20 ... 123.25 ... 123.30 ... 123.35 ... 123.40 ... 123.45 ... 123.50 ... 123.55 ... 124.00 ... 124.05 ... 124.10 ... 124.15 ... 124.20 ... 124.25 ... 124.30 ... 124.35 ... 124.40 ... 124.45 ... 124.50 ... 124.55 ... 125.00 ... 125.05 ... 125.10 ... 125.15 ... 125.20 ... 125.25 ... 125.30 ... 125.35 ... 125.40 ... 125.45 ... 125.50 ... 125.55 ... 126.00 ... 126.05 ... 126.10 ... 126.15 ... 126.20 ... 126.25 ... 126.30 ... 126.35 ... 126.40 ... 126.45 ... 126.50 ... 126.55 ... 127.00 ... 127.05 ... 127.10 ... 127.15 ... 127.20 ... 127.25 ... 127.30 ... 127.35 ... 127.40 ... 127.45 ... 127.50 ... 127.55 ... 128.00 ... 128.05 ... 128.10 ... 128.15 ... 128.20 ... 128.25 ... 128.30 ... 128.35 ... 128.40 ... 128.45 ... 128.50 ... 128.55 ... 129.00 ... 129.05 ... 129.10 ... 129.15 ... 129.20 ... 129.25 ... 129.30 ... 129.35 ... 129.40 ... 129.45 ... 129.50 ... 129.55 ... 130.00 ... 130.05 ... 130.10 ... 130.15 ... 130.20 ... 130.25 ... 130.30 ... 130.35 ... 130.40 ... 130.45 ... 130.50 ... 130.55 ... 131.00 ... 131.05 ... 131.10 ... 131.15 ... 131.20 ... 131.25 ... 131.30 ... 131.35 ... 131.40 ... 131.45 ... 131.50 ... 131.55 ... 132.00 ... 132.05 ... 132.10 ... 132.15 ... 132.20 ... 132.25 ... 132.30 ... 132.35 ... 132.40 ... 132.45 ... 132.50 ... 132.55 ... 133.00 ... 133.05 ... 133.10 ... 133.15 ... 133.20 ... 133.25 ... 1



three across the Seine and an equal number about the Palais Royal, which are above suspicion; in the others the supposed snail itself is made of veal, and the shell is second-hand. It is picked up by the rag-pickers in front of the great *traiteurs*, and sold to individuals who make the imitation of the edible slug a speciality. What is worse, the shell is never cleaned; the residue of the butter, parsley, and other herbs that adheres to it being supposed to add flavour to the new concoction.

The Englishman, even if he makes an excursion to Bougival, Asnières, Enghien, or any other pleasure-resort of the Parisians on Sundays, is not likely to order a "jugged rabbit" at this time of the year, but my hint may serve him later on. Let him on no account order "gibelotte de lapin" anywhere except in a first-class establishment in Paris. Outside the walls his bunny is sure to be grimalkin. Not that rabbits are dear, but cats are cheaper, and the inborn greed of the French tradesman, or, for the matter of that, of Frenchmen in general, should never be lost sight of. Personally, I have no

objection to cat, provided it be properly cleansed and prepared. I have eaten it *en connaissance de cause*, or, to speak plainly, with my eyes open, after I had eaten it unwittingly, and would eat it again without feeling the worse. But I am aware of the prejudice against it in most people's minds, which prejudice, after all, is not stronger than that of the Germans against rabbits. I repeat, let him—the Englishman—not be induced to order it under the impression that I am exaggerating, for that he is likely to conceive such an impression I am quite prepared to admit. How can he do otherwise than accuse me of want of veracity when he sees the supposed bunny smoking on his neighbour's table, and the head, though severed from the body, gently reposing by its side? He does not know the story of that head. It has been procured by the peripatetic buyer of rabbit-skins, who never fails to ask for it when he makes a purchase. My ignorance was complete on the subject up to fourteen or fifteen years ago, when, having been present accidentally at such a transaction between my concierge and the buyer, I asked for more ample information of the former. "Pourquoi veut-il

la tête du lapin, Monsieur?" said the good old dame in answer to my question. "Mais pour la vendre aux gargotiers de la barrière."

To my great regret, I have to be brief. Do not order ortolans, for, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, sparrows will be dished up instead—sparrows which, having had an incision made into their flesh, are inflated with hot grease from a straw, like that we use for sherry-cobblers, by an individual exceedingly skilled in the process. Avoid bisque soup; it is manufactured with the aid of a powder that can be obtained at every chemist's in Paris. The crayfish you see floating in it, or part of the crayfish, has been dried, and does duty ever so many times. Your roast meat is as likely as not to have been baked in the oven, and painted afterwards to simulate the marks of the grill or the effects of the roasting-jack. The powder, supposed to be the effects of the coal-fire, and which makes it taste crisp in the outer skin, is carbonised meat. Enough! I am sorry I have said as much; for I do not wish to spoil the appetite of my readers beforehand.

## CASH'S Hemstitch Frilling.

Made in widths from 2 in. to 4½ in.

TRUTH says—"It makes the loveliest fronts for shirts."



LADY'S BLOUSE.

(Trimmed with CASH'S Hemstitch Frilling and Coloured Insertion.)

New Illustrated Pattern Book (containing Woven Patterns of Materials, not returnable), also List of Drapers from whom Frillings, etc., can be obtained, free by post from

J. & J. CASH, Ltd., COVENTRY.

Please mention this Paper.



NUBIAN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.  
Lancashire Buildings,  
WATFORD, LONDON, W.C.

## ATKINSON'S NEWEST PERFUME AOLINE

"Most Refreshing." (Regd.)

NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELICIOUSLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.

A true natural perfume made from flowers.

Not a Chemical Preparation.

"AOLINE" PERFUME, 2/-, 3/6, &c.

"AOLINE" TOILET SOAP for the Complexion, 1/-

"AOLINE" TOILET POWDER imparts a delightful bloom to the complexion, 2/6

"AOLINE" SACHETS. Delightful for Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. Fancy Packets, 1/-

"AOLINE" TOILET CREAM. Softening and beautifying for the complexion, 2/-

J. & E. ATKINSON, Ltd., 24, Old Bond St., London, INVENTORS OF THE CELEBRATED

"WHITE ROSE" PERFUME.

"A Charming Scent."—H. R. H. The Duchess of York.

## THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

Prevents the Hair from falling off. Restores Grey or White Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOUR. Being delicately perfumed, it leaves no unpleasant odour. Is NOT a dye, and therefore does not stain the skin or even white linen. Should be in every house where a HAIR RENEWER is needed.

OF ALL CHEMISTS & HAIRDRESSERS, price 3s. 6d.

### NOTICE.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER can be obtained throughout the British Colonies, India, United States of America, &c., &c.

## CHILDREN TEETHING

TO MOTHERS.

## MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

Has been used over Fifty Years by Millions of Mothers for their children teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

## A Toilet Powder for the Complexion,

Also for the Nursery, Roughness of the Skin, after Shaving, &c.

Hygienic, and prepared with Pure and Harmless Materials.

PRICE 1/-

POUDRE D'AMOUR

Prepared by Picard Frères, Parfumeurs.

In Three Tints, BLANCHE, NATURELLE, RACHEL.

To be had of all Perfumers, Chemists, &c.

Wholesale—R. HOVEDEN & SONS, Berners St., W., & City Rd., E.C. London.

## ROBINSON & CLEAVER, BELFAST.

And 166 & 170, REGENT ST., LONDON, W.

Grand Diploma of Honour, Edinburgh, 1890; Two Prize Medals, Paris, 1889.

IRISH CAMBRIC		POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.	
Children's Bordered	Per doz.	Fish-Napkins	2 1/2 per doz.
Ladies' ...	1 1/3	Dinner-Napkins	5 6 per doz.
Gents' ...	2 3	Table-Cloths, 2 yds square	2 11 1/2 yds by 3 yds
		Table-Cloths, 2 1/2 yds square	2 11 1/2 yds by 3 yds
		Cloths, 1 1/2 d. each	Strong Huckaback Towels
			4 6 per doz.
			Frisled Linen Pillow-Cases
			from 1 1/4 each.

By Special Appointment to the Queen and the Empress Frederick of Germany.

N.B.—To Prevent Delay, all Letter Orders and Inquiries for Samples should be sent Direct to Belfast.

## MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS.

DIGESTIVE. NOURISHING. SUSTAINING.

For Children after Weaning, the Aged, Dyspeptic, and for all who require a Simple, Nutritious, and Sustaining Food. Price 2s. per Tin.

Samples Post Free from MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, S.E.

"LOVED OF ALL LADIES."—SHAKSPEARE ("Much Ado," Act I., Scene I.)

## ADAMS'S FURNITURE POLISH.

THE OLDEST AND BEST.

"The Queen."—Feels no hesitation in recommending its use.—Dec. 22, 1883.

Unequalled for its Brilliance and Cleanliness.

It Cleans, Polishes, and Preserves Furniture, Brown Boots, Patent Leather, and Varnished or Enamelled Goods.

TO Ladies all the most beautiful women use

## CREME SIMON

Mrs ADELINA PATTI says:

"Have found it very a good indeed."

For all irritations of the skin it is unequalled. Chaps, Redness, Roughness, disappear as if by magic.

PRICE: 1/3, 2/6, and 4/- per Pot.

J. SIMON, PARIS  
LONDON, MERTENS, 64, Holborn Viaduct, E. C.  
Chemists, Hairdressers, Perfumers and Stores.

THE WORLD GOES ON WHEELS AND

IS NOT TIRED

BUT IT SOON WILL BE WITH A CONNOLLY'S Ideal RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES

ASK YOUR COACHBUILDER ABOUT THEM.

### SILVER WEDDING.

On July 25, 1872, at the Parish Church, Barkway, Herts, by the Rev. John Godwin Hale, M.A., Vicar of Thetford, Herts, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Battiscombe, M.A., Vicar of Barkway, Alexander Sinclair, of Great Ansell, Herts, and Lloyd's, elder son of Robert Sinclair, of Goodington, Devon, to Annie Florence Mary, second daughter of Charles F. Adams, of Barkway.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS. "The most perfect-fitting made."—Observer. Gentlemen desirous of Purchasing Shirts of the Best Quality should try FORD'S EUREKA.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA. 30s., 40s., the half-dozen. Celebrated for Fit, Durability, and Appearance. All double stitched. R. FORD and CO., 41, Poultry, London.

OLD SHIRTS Refronted, Wrist and Collar Banded, fine line, three for 6s.; Superior, 7s. 6d.; Extra Fine, 8s. Send three (not less), with cash. Returned ready for use, carriage paid.—R. FORD and CO., 41, Poultry, London.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS. (Within an Hour of London.) WELLINGTON HOTEL, MOUNT EPHRAIM.—Unsurpassed for position, climate, and scenery. Every modern convenience. Suites of rooms. High-class cooking. Fine cellar. Apply for Tariff.—Manager and Managers, Mr. and Mrs. BOSTON (late Royal Sussex Hotel, St. Leonards).

SHANDON HYDROPATHIC.—Finest Health Resort in Scotland. One hour from Glasgow by Rail. Picturesque grounds, Mountain Air, Sea Breezes, Sea Water Swimming, Bating, Boating, Golf, Tennis, Excellent Cycling Roads, Centre for Excursions on the Clyde, to Loch Lomond, Oban, and West Highlands.—Address, Manager, Shandon, N.B.

MEANS for Destroying Superfluous Hair from Face or Hands, by post, 1s. 6d. When hair is coarse the German process should be used, price 2s. When the hair is strong, electric apparatus, 3s. When hair has been tampered with, cantering, 10s. 6d. Sent by post. Letters invited; stamped, envelope for reply.—ALEX. ROSS, 22, Theobald's Road, Holborn, London.

## CULLETON'S HERALDIC OFFICE.

HERALDRY and GENEALOGY (English and Foreign). Pedigrees traced from Records. Authentic & reliable information respecting Arms & Descents supported by references to Authorities. Armorial Bearings painted correctly.—25, Cranbourn St., London, W.C. No fees charged for examining family papers and advising.

CULLETON'S ENGRAVING OFFICE (A Separate Establishment). Crest Stationery, Book Plates, Dies, Signet-Rings and Seals (a large selection), Liveries, Buttons, Harness-Crests, Embossing Presses, Press Name Plates, Illuminated Addresses, Invitations, Wedding & Visiting Cards. Samples & Prices Free. 25, CRANBOURN STREET, LONDON, W.C.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PERFECTLY VEGETABLE. Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach; prevents its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send Stamp for Pamphlet.

Botanic Medicine Co., 3, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.

BULMER'S CIDER.

Guaranteed Pure Juice of the Apple.

Price List and Testimonials from H. P. BULMER & CO., HEREFORD.

## GOUT and Rheumatism.

The DEAN OF CARLISLE writes: "Sir,—I was almost beyond experience a martyr to gout for twenty-five years! I took LAVILLE'S medicine, which are simple and easy of application. I was cured completely, and after nine years' trial I can affirm that they are a perfect specific and no innocent and beneficial remedy. I have tried them on friends in like circumstances, and they never fail!"—FRANCIS CLOSE.

DR. LAVILLE'S LIQUOR (PERFECTLY HARMLESS) IS AN UNFAILING SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF GOUT AND RHEUMATISM. ONE BOTTLE SUFFICIENT FOR TWO TO THREE MONTHS TREATMENT. Price 9s. per Bottle of all Chemists and Stores, or post free from F. COMAR and SON, 64, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. Descriptive Pamphlet, containing Testimonials, post free on Application.